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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 54,143.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 10 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907, 6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7902		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
* 31st "	*CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9905

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Bristol transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	8th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,318	Caulie	5th Sept. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,150	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. "
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	14th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	53	860	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	560	900	472	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	†958	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	...	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Mail.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Merton Hall	...	....	July 1	....	July 24
*‡	City of London	...	June 22	" 2	July 15	Aug. 6
*‡	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	" 11	July 20	" 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 1
	Trafford Hall	5,331	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	" 21	" 14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 14	" 21	" 30	" 23
†	Merton Hall	4,337	" 22	" 29	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	....	....
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.

† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 4th July	6 a. m. (direct)
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 5th July	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 8th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Busreh

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 15th July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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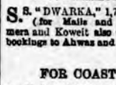
2nd July, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

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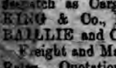
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	6830	P. Cragliotto	25th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Cocta	15th July 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 590	Rs. 350	Rs. 195
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	....	17th July 1907.
ISOHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. "
LEVANZO	5,000	....	17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation [illegible] to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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CORRESPONDENTS:

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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

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Manager

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	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
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The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
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The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
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The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

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The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"No. 10"

(WATSON'S DUNDEE)

A WHISKY OF RARE FLAVOUR
GREAT AGE
& SKILFUL BLEND

32 Rs. per Doz.

Agents: F. FISCHER & CO.,
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FOR

GREY HEAD OR BEARD.

RESTORES FADED, GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.
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IS CLEAN, WATERY AND PLEASANT TO USE.

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BATLIWALLA'S Ague Pills, Ague Mixture, Cholera! (for Cholera), Hartone (for Grey Hairs) and Tooth-powder may be had everywhere and from the sole manufacturer Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA—WARLI LABORATORY—DADAR, BOMBAY. Also may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Bevnon & Co., and all the Druggists.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
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WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. [illegible]EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. [illegible]: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
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Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Soembaya.	Kobe.	
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Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. J. GREIG, Acting Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100.00.000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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SURPLUS .....£ 777,200-0-0

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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P. MEIDINGER,
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N. A. F. BOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

1st JULY, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after Wednesday, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 2ND JULY, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 P. M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 1ST JULY, 1907.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

No.	Kind.	Makers.	Spindle.	Year.
1.	Stubbing.....	Howard & Bullough	64 ...	1887.
2.	Intermediate ..	"	88 ...	"
1.	Roving	"	80 ...	"
2.	Mules	Taylor and Lang....	732 ..	1880 1 1/4" Gauge
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1.	Old Willow....			

For inspection and terms apply to THE MANAGER, at the Mills, Kala Chowki Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

NOTICE.

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS, &c., &c.

MR. R. G. BALDOCK desires to inform his old constituents and the general public that he has obtained the services of MR. G. H. WEATHERALL, M. R. C. V. S., who for twelve years has had charge of the Bombay Tramway Coy's Stables, and is now prepared to receive HORSES for TREATMENT and ADVICE. He also wishes them to note that he has made no change in regard to price of Health Certificates which he is prepared to issue at Five Rupees per head, on all Horses insured through his Agency, as before.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND, (One hour's journey from London.) This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

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WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today : it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

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From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR P., CALCUTTA :—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

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I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

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RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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Plot.	Area on which bid is to be calculated.	Remaining of the plot.	Area. Total Areas.
No.	Square yards.	Square yards.	Sq. yds.
2	1177	476	1653
3	1153	472	1625
4	1201	486	1687
5	1289	519	1808
9	1498	422	1919
10	965	413	1378
11	1200	421	1621

Plans for the site, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS ON VEHICLES ENTERING THE CITY FROM SALSETTE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under Instruction of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right at 3 p.m. (B.T.), TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th July 1907, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the Auctioneers.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Up Platform Line, opposite the Grand Road Station, the valuable furniture such as dining table chairs, meat-safe, ice box, screen, richly open carved sideboard, single and double mirror almirah, table and hanging lamps, round table, folding arm easy chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, large size fine glasses, electric fans, large and small Brussel's carpets, English incubetor with fittings, crockeryware, large lot of copper utensils, one rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, wearing apparels, curtain, piece of plush and silk cloth, one large size Music instrument, all combined with bells, drums, mills, sewing machine, etc., set of "Nineteenth century," set of Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, law and other books, etc., one extraordinary size richly carved solid blackwood "Zoonda" Almirah, can be seperated into 5 pieces, goods for home present, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days' previous to the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD JULY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX, of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1907, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge :—

A number of Unclaimed bags of grain and seed and a quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1907.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Dady House, the following fancy goods suitable for presents, consisting of flower vases crystal glassware, time-pieces, porcelain ornaments, mirror brackets, porcelain tea-sets, leather hand-bags, window transparencies, lady's fancy plush, lady's companions, plated-ware, baby rocking chairs, English-made parrot cages, scent bottles, dish-covers, English cash boxes, walking sticks, rubber-tyred mail cart, chessmen silver mounted fish knife and fork, work baskets, despatch and deed-boxes, scents sprayers, electric call-bell, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DROPPINGS No. 10 (WASTE).

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Swadeshi Mill premises, Curla, by order of the Agents of the said Mills and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cherandas Damodar :—Droppings No. 10 about 30 candies.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, OLD CHINAWARE, CHANDELIERS, &c.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort the following goods, the property of a merchant closing business, consisting of glimpses of India, Representative Men of Central India, Glimpses of Nizam Dominions, Life and Times of Queen Victoria, Famous Paintings of the World, Magic City, American Wonderland, etc., (leather and cloth bound). Surgical instruments in cases, artificial, flower under domes, old China ware, such as large and small jars, plates flower vases, etc., table and hanging lamps, gas chandeliers, globe lamps, glassware, flowers pots, cottage piano, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Brass, Copper, Cupro, Nickel, Gunmetal, Lead and Antimony and Lead Pigs, Wrought Iron Scraps, Bullock Cart Ambulance Wagon, Electric Batteries and a considerable quantity of stores at the Castle Park, Fort, behind the Town Hall. Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will, on Wednesday the 10th day of July 1907, at 2-30 p. m. sharp (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as brass, copper, cupro, nickel, gunmetal, lead and antimony, and lead pigs, old copper, cupro, nickel, envelops, gunmetal and wrought iron scraps, white metal, bullock cart ambulance wagon, Electric Batteries, also a number of unserviceable shovels, spades, oil drums, buckets, pawlias, axes, pickheads and a considerable quantity of old gunny canvas, leather, old tin, etc.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of acceptance of offers.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

For immediate Sale by private contract an old established Iron and Brass Foundry, complete in working condition.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD JULY, 1907

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour [illegible] Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, Cotton Crop Estimates, Cotton Shipments, Cotton Stocks, Receipts [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE. 1907.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of BRAND NEW GOODS, Expressly ordered for this Season, to be SOLD off at COST PRICE.

FOR GENTS.

A choice selection of Beautiful Articles such as Ties, Collars, Straw Hats, Bows, Shirts, and many other things at Manufacturers' Price.

FOR LADIES.

A lovely display of Chiffon Muslins for dresses and a large Assortment of many other things awaits inspection.

Visit TO-DAY and save a lot of money.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF
MANGANESE, GOLD AND SILVER Ores &c., &c.
Undertaken by Pro. GAJJAR'S T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM BOMBAY
Rates for &c. Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 1% ; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cheeks, Tanna Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Silks, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

"OTANGO"
FOR
INSECT STINGS.

A proved preventive of all insect bites.

For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS :
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES :—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
39, FINCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

FINANCE
AND COMMERCE.

SPORT AND THE DRAMA.

THE WORLD OF ART.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SPECIAL NEWS-LETTERS FROM AUSTRALIA, THE FAR EAST, AND ALL PARTS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTES ON
INDIAN INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS :—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE : ONE ANNA.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT First or 2nd Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, for Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. The applicant must be in possession of Government Boiler's certificate of competency from the Punjab, Cawnpore, and Bengal. Copies of certificates will not be returned. Apply to Messrs. Harnukh Rai, Gobind Ram, Khurjah, U. P.

WANTED.

SMART THIRD OFFICER, for Burmah Oil Co.'s Tanker. Apply with testimonials, &c., to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT CARDER and SPINNER, having experience of some years of Indian Spinning and Weaving Mills. He should be sober, steady and of good character.

Apply in writing with copies of testimonials to—
MESSRS. MORARJEE GOCULDAS and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. Co., Ld.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED LITHO PRESSMEN and one MANAGING FOREMAN, who must be an expert in Lithography and Coloured Printing. A candidate with a knowledge of English with Marhatti will have preference. Pay and the terms of agreement will be according to qualification. For particulars apply to—

M. A. QUADIREY,
G. P. O., RANGOON.

FOR SALE,

ARGYLL CAR, 10-12 H.-P., side-entrance body. A good Car, in good condition. Expert examination and trial, in Poona. Price Rs. 5,000 ; offers considered. Apply Box No. 897, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED SIX PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES of BOMBAY ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO. Apply to—

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BUILDING, known as the APOLLO BUILDING, and now in the occupation of Apollo Hotel, is TO LET, wholly or in compartments, from 1st July, 1907.

Apply to—
HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI
OOSMAN CHOTANI,
HAJAI MENON MOHOLLA.

FOR
PAULINS
GROUND SHEETS
and every description of
WATERPROOF CANVAS.
Apply to
W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
37, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also pr

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 1.] [BOMBAY, *July* 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 3/4	1/4	
3 do. Rentes	94 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 1/4	1 2/16	
3½ do. Govt Securities	64 5/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 3/16	1/16	
Do. in New York	67 3/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13¼		1
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45½	1 4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86¼	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl.
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	3½		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½		1¼
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3		1

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £375.000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 15/16d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 320.000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian... ...	...Dull.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	200 "
Imports	12.000 "
Mid-Americans	...7 22 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·79 +09	6·69 +10	6·59 +09	6·51 +10
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
6·47 +10	6·45 +10	6·43 +09	6·44 +09	6·44

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000
Do. do. last year... 4,100
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. to Continent ... 1,000
Spot Cotton—12·25 unchanged

Future—Month of July 12·00—01 { Advanced early owing to daily weather reports indicate need of moisture and declined later through liquidation.

Do. do. Dec. 11·76—02

New Orleans—
Spot cotton—12¼ unchanged.
Futures—Month of August 12·82 unchanged.
Do. do. October 12·05
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2.610.000

SEEDS.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47. July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6½ unchanged.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/7½ Buyers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
13 Boxes Gold Bullion Sovereigns ..	Rs. 2,27,064 7,50,000	Sydney	Malta	National Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullion	3,27,219	Freemantle	do	Mercantile
6 Boxes Sovs ...	4,50,000	do	do	Yokohama Bank International
2 Boxes Sovs ...	1,50,000	do	do	do
40 Bars Silver ...	1,05,178	Adelaide	do	National Bank
4 Bundles Rupees	8,350	Abass	Warcoonga	Sundry Natives

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, | [2ND JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
There are borrowers for two months at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened with most Banks offering to sell at 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/16d. on demand, but 1/32 better could be done in one or two quarters. There has only been a limited enquiry for remittance and the demand is readily met at our quotations. Most Banks would buy credits for the next two mails at 1s. 49/32 3 months' sight, after which Bills can probably only be pleased at 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/16d. to 1/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		1s. 4 9/32d. to 5/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 4 7/16d. to 15/32
Do. 2 months' sight—France		170 1/2 to 170¾
Do. 2 months' sight—Marks		120
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	151 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	220

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady at 96 11/16 for Cash and 96 9/16 for the Settlement. Throughout the day there have been no fluctuations, the Market closing steady at the opening quotations. Only a comparatively small business has been reported. Calcutta Market opened steady at 96 9/16 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96·11
1st Settlement	"	96·9

Bullion :—
On Monday the price of Bar silver in London advanced 1/16 to 31 1/16 ready and 31 3/16 for delivery forward in two months, the New York rate closing firm at 67 3/8. Locally the Market opened at 79 ex-duty and advanced to 79 1/16 for ready and forward. Bar Gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	79	1	0
Ditto 2nd "	79	1	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Market is unchanged and a very small business is passing, the enquiry from Europe having fallen off altogether. The operators in general appear to be waiting for the issue of the next Bureau Report before committing themselves either one way or the other.

We hear that one of the authorities on the subject in America is about to issue a Condition report of 70 per cent. against 63 per cent. published last month.

Local speculators are not bold enough to act freely in either direction. There is consequently little doing in the Bazar,

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G.	Broach	271	Ready
Fine "	Nagpur Kampti	228	"
Fine "	Damangaum Pulgaon.	211	"
Fine "	Khangaum Akola	204/7	"
Fine "	Amraoti	206	"
F. G. "	Khandeish	184	"
Fine "	Khandeish	194	"
Fine "	Bengals	188	"
Good Westerns		234/5	"
Good Saw Ginned	Dharwar	248	"

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G.	Broach	259	March 08
Fine "	"	275	"
" "	Nagpur Kampti	236	Jany. 08
" "	Damangaum Poolgaum.	228	"
Fine "	Khangaum, Akola	221	"
" "	Bengals	202	"
Fully Good M. G.	Khandeish	201	"
Fully Good H. G.	Bengals	185/6	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	4,000	bales
Total Imports	11,000	"

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·77 −02	6·56 −03	6·57 −02	6·49 −02	6·45 −02
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	**Mar.-Apr.**	
6·43 −02	6·41 −02	6·41 −02	6·42 −02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market is very quiet with hardly any business passing.

Ready	Rs.	7	13	0
Forward	"	8	8	0 September

Rapeseed :—
The Market is quiet but steady.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8	13	0
Yellow Delhi	"	9	9	0

Poppyseed :—
The Market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	10	4	0

Castorseed :—
The Market is firm and buyers are acting cautiously.

Rs. 39 8 0

Cottonseed :—
The Market is steady with a moderate business doing.

Rs. 21 8 0

Mowraseed:—
The Market is quiet but steady.

July-September ... ... Rs. 7 4 0 R.T.

Wheat :—
The Market is unchanged.

We quote :—

Rs. 5 1 0 June-July.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—				
Bombay				1,405
India				58 1/2
Mills :—				
David				370
Kohinoor				745
Manecksji Petit				3,160
Miscellaneous :—				
Colaba Land and Mill				1.050
Railways :—				
Ahmedabad-Prantej				565
Tapti Valley				445

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	4.062	bales.
Wheat	1.989	cwts.
Linseed	7.393	"
Rapeseed...	8,979	"
Gingellyseed	281	"
Poppyseed	2.520	"
Groundnuts	nil	"
Castorseed	5.009	"
Rice	470	"
Myrabollams	252	"
Cottonseed	9,918	"
Mowrasced	1,695	"
Gram	5.509	"
Joowar	387	"
Maize	nil	

THE Bank of Bombay's profit for the half year ended 30 th June was Rs. 14,01,301-2 0 which will be applied as follows :—To Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, Rs. 6,00,000 ; to Bonus at the rate of 2 per annum, free from Income Tax, Rs. 100,000 ; transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,00,000 ; Transferred Fund for losses Rs. 1,00,000 ; Transferred Dead Stock, Rs, 30,000 ; on account of Pension Fund and Bonus to Staff, Rs. 55,000 ; Carried forward, Rs, 3,16,301-2-0.

THE COMING COMMISSIONS.

Of the making of commissions there seems likely to be no end, says the *Pioneer's* Commercial Correspondent at Calcutta, at all events as far as this country is concerned. There are no less than three on the tapis at the present moment that enquire into the over-centralisation of authority in India, the proposed Labour Commission, and the Commission which is to study the question of Railway Finance, and the working of the Railway Board. The first of these subjects is more political than commercial, but it has been painfully evident to all of us in Calcutta, to what an extent politics and commerce are interwoven by the astute Bengali agitator. The unrest in Eastern Bengal is an element which nobody in the jute trade can afford to overlook when estimating the prospects and chances of the coming season The forecast of this crop is always a very speculative operation when one has to deal only with the weather conditions, and the artificial methods of supply at which the dealers are such adepts, but the introduction of the political element in the shape of unrest and its accompanying lawlessness tends to make all calculations doubly unsure. It seems to me that the proposed Commissions on Labour and the Railway Finance and Railway Board, more especially perhaps the former, are in themselves evidence of the very over-centralisation, to get rid of which the third Commission will likely be called into being. Surely in the matter of its labour India and its rulers might be permitted to work out their own salvation without any reference to the Secretary of State or the India Office. We have had two Commissions of enquiry already, both being fairly exhaustive—the first by men on the spot, and the second with a man from Home to give to the enquiry that leaven of Western wisdom which seems to be deemed indispensable in dealing with India. Both these enquiries were fairly thorough, and at all events they did not fail to show up the weak spots, which exist, and it does not seem that too great a demand would be made on the intelligence and statesmanship of our rulers if they were called on to legislate on the basis of these reports.

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES.

Labour certainly cannot complain of want of attention on the part of the authorities It is a subject, which forces itself on the attention of all those who have to do with it, and has this past year given more trouble than ever before. Take up any report, be it jute, coal, or what not, and you will find that labour, or rather the want of, or trouble with labour, is the principal theme, and in many cases is put forward—and rightly so I believe—as the cause of a scanty output, or a diminished dividend. The other day a large firm of builders were giving me a very gloomy view of their position in the matter of labour. It is not that the labour is dearer than it was, for that will of course adjust itself, but the independence and unreliability of the workers makes it impossible to calculate with any degree of exactness when a job will be finished. In any further labour enquiry the position of the employers should be brought well to the front, and also the working of the so-called Unions and the status of the self appointed labour leaders. After a long period of seclusion the name of Mr. A. C. Bannerjee was to the fore again in the recent strike at the Burma Oil Company's works at Budge Budge. The Executive wisely and firmly refused to treat with any so-called Union officials, and in the end the labour came back on practically the old terms, their demands being based on purely imaginary grievances, manufactured, without doubt, in the offices of the labour Union. We have seen in England what can be done by an honest and straightforward labour leader who owes his position to his personal character and to the fact that it is universally recognised, both by employers and employed, that he has at heart the real interests of the the men and their trade, and does not agitate to satisfy mere personal vanity, or political spite, or to justify his existence and the payment of his salary. Such a man is invaluable as a go-between, and looking at the well-known difficulty in getting at the mind of the coolie, a really honest medium in the shape of a Union leader would be very welcome in India. The question of labour is a very serious one and it is becoming more so. The quantity, in spite of the teeming millions in India, is far from sufficient, and the irregularity of those who do work emphasises this shortage. In this connection I notice that the colonies took last year some 5,000 coolies in excess of the previous year, a surplus which could ill be spared. My experience of the returned coolie is that he is in every way a more handy and a more human man than his brother who has toiled all his days in India, showing the disadvantages of the local environment. Perhaps exhaustive enquiry may find some means of improving this.

RAILWAY FINA

In the Commission to deal with the question of Railway Finance there is more need for the interference of wise men from the West, for the subject is one of natural importance, that is the capital called for will be more readily provided in England and anything which can be done to bring before the English investing public the advantages of Indian investments will not be waste of time or power. The severity of the strain on the railway system of India was strongly shown in the recent deputation which waited on Mr. Morley in London when railway magnates, as well as representatives of the commerce and trade of this country urged the inadequacy of the existing arrangements. The immediate cause of this deputation was the proposed reduction in the annual grant from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 12 crores coming on the top of the already loud complaints as to the scarcity of rolling stock and the general lack of money for extensions, or even for the due maintenance of existing lines. These complaints indicate that present allowances are insufficient, so that the result of a further reduction need not be dealt with, and the matter was so forcibly placed before the Secretary of State that it is understood that the original sum will be allotted, and this Commission is the outcome. Its object will be to enquire into the cumbrousness and the want of elasticity in the financial arrangements of the Indian system of Government in the matter of railway expenditure. Mr. Morley was quite open to conviction that these drawbacks might exist, but he appealed to the deputation to show him how they could be removed, and the position generally improved, and to point out the actual objects and aims to which such enquiry should be directed, his own experience being that the conditions of State Railways in India were peculiar, and such as he never wished to see in England. There will be ample room for enquiry and amendment, and if the result is to make Railway Finance a more elastic policy, it will be a boon to the commerce of this country. In the last Budget debate Mr. Gokhale voicing, I suppose, what may be called the little or parochial Indian section, protested against even the railway surplus being annually devoted to extensions when there were other claimants for the funds, foremost of which he placed sanitation. Mr. Finlay advocated the extension of private enterprise, which he explained meant accepting both the risk of loss, and the chance of profit, and not leaving the former to be borne by the Government. The Commission will have a good many points ready to hand, such as the separation of Railway Finance from the general finance of the country, the investing of the gold standard reserve in the railways instead of in sterling securities bought in the open market and the question whether the time will not shortly come when it will be unnecessary to continue to add to the sterling investments. On these and other points there is no doubt that the advice and guidance of men like Sir Felix Schuster, with a wide experience of finance, looked at from the world's point of view, and not from the comparatively narrow outlook of the Indian financiers, will be most useful, and the suggestions of the Commission will be looked for with much interest. They should be available almost for the next Budget, and in that case it may mean new developments in the construction of that annual document. The above will be the main reason of the launching of this Commission, but a side issue is to enquire into the success or otherwise of the Railway Board. I feel curious to see what form this part of the enquiry will take. The Railway Board cannot be expected to make a confession of failure, so that the only plan seems to be to call on the various Chambers of Commerce to express their views freely.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India," June 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H A Sams, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 11th March.

The services of Mr J Johnston, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Surg-Genl G Bomford, MD, CIE, IMS (Bengal), Director-Genl, Indian Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 26th June.

Col D Wilkie, MB, IMS, (Bengal), Inspector-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is appointed to officiate as Director-Genl, Indian Medical Service, during the absence on leave of Sur-Genl G Bomford, MD, CIE, IMS, (Bengal), or until further orders.

The services of Capt W Gillitt, MB, IMS, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J H Lace, Officiating Inspector-Genl of Forests to the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days with effect from the 17th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Macdonald, officiating Chief Engineer and Secy in the P W Dept, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is permanently promoted to Chief Engineer, 2nd class, with effect from the date of this notification.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A J H Grey, a Probationer for the Political Dept, is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as a Supernumerary Asst Com, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

Mr H A Rose to be Acting Consul for Norway at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr T R Nicholson.

Mr E G Moylan to be Acting Vice-Consul for Norway at Akyab, during the absence of Mr R Clapperton.

The appointment of the Rev. Samuel Nathaniel and the Rev. John Mark, of the Wesleyan Mission, to be Marriage Registrars and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is cancelled.

The appointment of the Rev George Christopher Walker, B A, of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is cancelled.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt G H Willis, RE, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Mint Master and is attached to the Bombay Mint, with effect from the 22nd of June or until further orders.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr E F Jacob, CIE, Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted from special class, 2nd grade, to special class, 1st grade, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April.

Mr George Thompson is appointed an Assist Locomotive Supt (on probation) in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 25th February and posted to the North-Western Railway. Mr Thomson is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 4th May.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comerkhindi and Dongri	1	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarkio, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	6	5	61
Total plague deaths to date	140,796		
Same date last year	1	4	138

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DODD—June 25, at Bangalore, to Sergt.-Major and Mrs. W. F. Dodd, a son.
GRACEY—June 16, at Quetta, the wife of Captain T. Gracey, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High : water, 5-58m., 5-46a.; Low water, 11-22m.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Government Telegraphs *vs.* Royal Artillery.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, July 4.—Municipal Corporation 3-30 p m., Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Customs *vs.* Y. M. C. A. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 6-58m., 6-47a. ; Low water, 0-30m., 0-40a.
Friday, July 5.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Rovers. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets 7h. 20m.; High water, 8-14m., 7-47a.; Low water, 1-20m., 1 54a.
Saturday, July 6.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches : A and B Teams *vs* Grant Medical College and New High School, respectively ; Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Artillery *vs.* Royal Scots' A Team. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 9-14m , 8-39a.; Low water, 2-5m., 2-52a.
Sunday, July 7.—6th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 10 3m., 9-42a. ; Low water, 2-46m., 3-38a.
Monday, July 8.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m., Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Royal Scots' A Team. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 10-44m.. 10-4a. ; Low water, 3-25m., 4-18a.
Tuesday, July 9.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Scots' B Team *vs.* Government Telegraphs.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas, a packet of tea, a brass plate, some telegraph forms, the burner of a motor-car lamp, a hat, a lady's blouse, and some bars of iron, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During the month ending 30th June 1907, the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 127 ; among them the number of men was 25, women 3, and children 67.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During June the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,934. Among them the number of new admissions was 653, classified as under :—Bhattias, 67 ; Vanias, 98 ; Brahmins, 107 ; Lohanas, 88 ; other castes 293. The average daily attendance was 97.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during June was 2,640, the daily average being 88 and the number of new admissions, 710. The classified list shows : Parsees 422 ; Hindoos, 1,333 ; Mahomedans, 578 ; and Christians, 307. Thirty-four children were vaccinated.

DEATH OF A HINDU DOCTOR.—We regret to record the death of Dr. Kashinath Narayan Gokhale, who was well known in Bombay as a popular and successful practitioner, which occurred at about three o'clock on Sunday morning. The deceased, who was not even forty, had taken great interest in the popularisation of Indian indigenous medicines, for which purpose he had opened an Indian Pharmacy. He also maintained a class for nursing and midwifery. Dr. Gokhale's charity and benevolence to the poor and the deserving are well known.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following programme of music will be played to-night at the Taj Mahal Hotel, from 8-15 to 10-15 p. m.

March	Casino Girl		I. Englander
Overture	The Silver Cross		A. Hermann
Waltz	Midsummer		Marigold
Intermezzo	Im Walde		G. Richter
Selection	A Country Girl		Monckton
Czardas	Wiegenlied		Miska
Waltz	Morgenblatter		J. Strauss
Two-step	Yankiana		Lotzia

LABOUR LOST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Agustine De Costa, a cook in the employment of the Great Western Hotel, and one Lobo, a butler in the same hotel, were charged with the theft of two over-coats, the property of one Ramji Bhiva, a lamplighter. It appeared that on Monday night the two accused, who were under the influence of liquor, went out for a stroll near the Band Stand, where they found the over-coats on a bench. They picked them up and walked off. Being observed by a policeman they were followed and arrested. As this was the accused's first offence and there was evidence as to their good character, the Magistrate ordered them to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 24 to be of good behaviour for six months.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Attempted Murder at Poona.

In the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Private John Kelly, (32), of the 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, "H." Company, now stationed in the Poona Cantonments, was tried for attempting to murder on the Mahomedan "Katal-ka-Rat," or "Night of Slaughter" holiday, viz., on 23rd February last, by firing from his loaded magazine rifle, four rounds of ball ammunition, with the intention or knowledge that they were likely, under the circumstances, to cause the deaths of (1) Bhikhu Ishtari, (2) Shivram Ublis, (3) Usman, and (4) Jafar Beg Ismail Beg. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. D. Chamier defended the accused.

Mr. Chamier claimed for the accused, who was a European, the right of his being tried by a Jury, the majority of which were Europeans. The application was granted ; and Mr. M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, empanelled a Jury accordingly.

Mr. Binning proposed to proceed against the accused for three, out of the four indictments, framed against him.

Mr. Chamier remarked that this being a case of "running amok," as the popular saying was, it did not matter much whether the accused was proceeded against on four charges, or on one only.

Mr. Binning said there was no dispute about the facts : more correctly putting it, according to his learned friend's statement, the facts were not contested. Accused was one of a party told off on piquet duty for the night. Each one of the piquet had one hundred rounds of ball ammunition served out to him, as the Taboot processions were on. Accused fired five rounds; one of the bullets was embedded in the wall of a house. Then the first to be struck by the remaining rounds was Usman ; then, the others got it. Accused was not drunk, but sober ; his own Sergeant stated that. He was struck on the head by a native ; who knocked him down as he was getting into a gharry ; ultimately he was taken to the Guard-room, and locked up. A large crowd had collected at the scene of his activity. The defence appeared to be, that the accused was out out of his mind. But this would require a large measure of allowance before its being believed in the case of a man, who did not do the thing in a fit of sudden excitement or paroxysm, but kneeling himself down on the ground, deliberately took aim at the object before him.

Sergeant Thomas Mathews was the first witness examined by counsel for the Crown. Witness said, while the big procession, pertaining to the Butchers' Taboot, was parading Main Street, witness received a rifle-bullet from Shivram Mochee, who gave him some information. He went to Shivram's shop, and saw a hole in the wall, in which the bullet had been embedded. This was in Sholapore Road ; while there, he heard sounds of firing from the Bhowani Pett direction. A man was injured ; he was sent to the hospital. Witness heard another report. He went in the direction from which the report had come ; he heard et another shot. He sent to the hospital a boy, Bhikhia Ishtari, who had been wounded in the thigh.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chamier, witness said that because of the Mohorrum festival the roads were alive with people. So far as he knew, none of the persons had quarrelled with the accused.

Shivram Ubla, Bapuram Trilokenand, Sheikh Ibrahim Bapubhoy, and others, were examined. On witnessing the accused's extraordinary firing Bapuram closed his shop; and the Sheikh, abandoning his own "pan" shop, ran into an Iranee's. Laikram Balden said the bayonet was fixed to accused's rifle. Bhikhu Ishtari, who was a boy of six, pointed out the place where the bullet had hit him. Jafarbeg said for himself that he was hurt below the knee. Alalad Karimdin, a Punjabi, belonging to the Mule Corps, said that on seeing accused fire shots, he caught hold of him, and handed him over to a party of soldiers. In the party were Sergeant-Armourer Townson and Private Richard Ashworth, both of whom were examined as witnesses before the Court.

Captain Walter Richardson, Adjutant of the Regiment, said the rifle magazine held ten shots; four empty cases were handed over to him. Ninety-five loaded rounds were found in accused's haversack. Accused spoke to him ; he appeared dazed, but not drunk.

Cross-examined, witness said the accused had been four times punished in two years for being drunk ; several times for using abusive language.

In re-examination, witness said that accused could be characterised as an insubordinate character ; but not a bad one.

Lance-Sergeant W. H. Irwin, to whose Company (H) accused belonged, said when told off on piquet-duty, accused was perfectly sober.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Cochrane, I. M. S., under whose special observation accused was placed in the House of Correction, Byculla, Bombay, said that since the 2nd of June, accused had been perfectly sane : he ate well, slept well.

In cross-examination witness said, he was in medical charge of a Lunatic Asylum for some time. From the evidence he had heard in the Court about the accused's antecedents, he was of opinion that accused's behaviour was such as to conform with the character of a person of homicidal tendencies; and leading to the conclusion, that on the night in question, he was not a person to be held responsible for his actions.

Re-examined, witness said accused might have been upset at the idea of having lost his Company, or having been separated from it, he being the only person absent from it; a blow with a stick on the head might have been the means of bringing him to.

Sergeant Townson was tendered for cross-examination, and in answer to Mr. Chamier, said that, when he saw him, accused looked to him like a mad man.

Mr. Chamier said the main question for the Jury to consider was whether, on the 23rd February, the accused was in a state of mind which rendered him incapable to distinguish right from wrong.

Mr. Chamier then called Private Mulligan, who gave instances of alleged insane habits of the accused.

Private Haslam said he had known the accused about six months. He was a peculiar man. Several times he would go up to natives and strike them, and the next moment he would be drinking. He would sometimes jump up from his bed and be muttering something without sense. He was a great jabber.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said accused, when he took country liquor, was stupefied. There were men in the regiment with worse records for drink than accused.

Corporal Martin said he knew the accused, who was addicted to native drink and was dazed when he drank it. In that state it was difficult to get a sensible reply from him.

In cross-examination by Mr. Binning, witness said he never reported the accused, who appeared wrong in his head. He thought it was a slight matter. Accused was very insubordinate to his superior officers, and was frequently reported for insubordination.

Sergeant Herbert Naylor said the accused was very peculiar in his habits. He used to drink country liquor and behaved strangely.

To Mr. Binning : He has not had to be sent to hospital for alcoholic excesses.

Corporal Jeffrey said accused was violent and walked about, and sometimes behaved like a madman.

Private Gardener had seen the accused crying in the midst of singing. He once asked witness to give him piece of wood to make a key.

Lieut. Holbrooke, I. M. S., said he had the accused for three days under his observation, and his opinion was that accused was of unsound mind.

Mr. Chamier, in addressing the Jury for the defence, received all the points that told in favour of the accused, and asked the Jury to say by their verdict that, in their opinion, the accused was of unsound mind when he committed the act, in respect of which he was charged.

Mr. Binning, in summing up the case for the prosecution, contended that the accused was dominated by a desire to kill as many natives as he could on that day. It was evident he was dominated by a hatred of the natives ; but that condition of mind did not show that he was of unsound mind. He was not given to drinking more than any other

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS, 1907.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held in August the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than Friday, the 19th July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, or have relatives who are going up for any Examination at which they seek to examine, they are requested to state so in their applications.

Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 1ST JULY, 1907.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1907.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN MARITIME WAR.

THE subject at the Hague Conference, on which Mr. Choate (America) took such an unexpectedly offensive position, *viz* the inviolability of private property at sea, except contraband, is one which has recently been discussed by the United States' greatest naval authority, Captain Mahan. Mr. Choate appealed to the nations "especially Great Britain to abandon that remnant of barbarous piracy" ; but M. Nelidoff very aptly objected that Mr. Choate undervalued the importance of the harm to commerce as a deterrent from war. It is not a matter of surprise that the States object to the seizure of shipping, for in the event of a "little disagreement" with Great Britain, or with France, the whole of her merchant shipping would be swept off the seas in the course of a week. No doubt the seizure of shipping is a survival of piracy. But, as Captain Mahan observes, "by ingeniously, through certainly honestly, qualifying maritime capture as the seizure of private property, a haze of misunderstanding has been thrown over the whole subject, investing it with the proverbial fallacy of a half-truth. The property undoubtedly is private in ownership ; but this is only a part, and a small part, of the issue involved." This misconception has doubtless been furthered by the fact that maritime capture, as practised during the last great maritime wars, and still allowed by international law is, as we have observed, the direct descendant of piracy, Captain Mahan, though of this view, is with M. Nelidoff, and thus against Mr. Choate, holding that the capture of 'private' property is a means of importance to the ends of war ; that it acts directly upon the individual citizens and upon the financial power of the belligerent, the effect being intensified by indirect influence upon the fears of the sensitive business world. Although marching through an enemy's country a hostile army would not touch a handful of grass it did not pay for, yet at sea, it is held that the political and financial consequences of the seizure of private property bring the practice into exact line with military principle ; for, being directed against the resources of the enemy, by interrupting his communications with the outer world, it becomes strictly analogous to operations against the communications of an army with its base—one of the chief objects of strategy. In Captain Mahan's words : "Upon the maintenance of communications with its base the life of an army depends, upon the maintenance of commerce, the vitality of a State. Money, credit, is the life of war. Lessen it and vigour flags ; destroy it and resistance dies."

The vote on the question has been postponed but we may have the result any day. No doubt there are many delegates, who, of their own will, would support the proposal to abolish the present practice and to assert the inviolability of private property, but the question is for the nations, not for the delegates. As it has been put : from the military point of view the question is not merely "What shall our people escape by the abandonment of this time-sanctioned method" ? but "What power to overcome the enemy shall we thereby surrender ?" If neutrals suffer—as our own shipping did in the Russo-Chinese war,—so much the worse for the neutrals, who should refuse to aid either belligerent and who, if they carry contraband, are fully alive to the risks they run. As regards the attitude of the British delegates, which is favourable to the abandonment of seizure—and has probably not been decided upon without much deliberation, we are not surprised to find Captain Mahan severely critical. In an article in the *National Review* he deals with a letter by the present Lord Chancellor, which appeared in the *Times* two years ago. In that letter,—favouring immunity from capture—in Captain Mahan's opinion disproportionate stress was laid upon the dangers of Great Britain, the points which make against her—"a serious tactical error. The argument from exposure is so highly developed, that the possible enemies whose co-operation is needed to secure the desired immunity for private property might well regard the request to assist, as spreading the net in sight of the bird—a variety which needs not a wise man to detect. On the other hand, the offensive advantage of capture to Great Britain, owing to her situation, is in my judgment, inadequately appreciated." Then we are told that Lord Loreburn fell into a mistake, which General Sherman characterised as undue imagination concerning what the man on "the other side of the hill" might do. "The picture of Great Britain's dangers is overdrawn ; that to her enemies—the full measure of the mischief we could do to a Continental nation—is underdrawn." France and Germany, as has been pointed out at the Hague, shut off from the sea, could be supplied by rail. But it would be a much more serious matter if British shipping were attacked by commerce-destroyers, and a much more difficult matter to obtain supplies through neutral shipping—unless neutrals were not to be interfered with. Still, as Russia showed in the late war, the designation "contraband" is very elastic and easily applicable to the most inocuous of stores.

There is much to be said on both sides, so far as England is concerned. The truth, in the view of an American critic, is "if the British Navy maintains superiority, it is to the interest of her enemies to have immunity from capture for private property ; if it falls, it is to their interest to be able to capture. The inference is safe that probable enemies, if such there be, . . . do not expect shortly to destroy the British Navy." He warns us against the proposed change. "To carry belligerent property, which under its own flag would be open to seizure, is to aid the belligerent, is to take part in the war" and we must not close our eyes to this fact. We approve the principle enunciated by M. Nelidoff, believing with Captain Mahan that whatever tends to make war more effective tends to shorten and to prevent it. "It is more than ever desirable to prevent an outbreak, and should one occur, it would be sound policy for neutrals coldly to refuse to aid either party." Then the proposed change would be unnecessary and neutrals would have no cause to complain of more inconvenience than inevitably results for a maritime war. It has been suggested that the Conference should adopt a code of neutrality forbidding any enlargement of a neutral tonnage, in the carriage for a belligerent, over that practised in peace ; that delegates of the nations should agree concerning blockade-running, that not only are ship and cargo open to condemnation, but the crew to imprisonment as engaged in belligerent service ; that they should forbid the extension of loans by neutral capitalists to Governments actually at war ; that they should re-establish the rule that an enemy's property in a neutral ship is lawful prize. And it would be wise to adopt such an agreement in preference to the proposal still before the Conference, which would open the way to many abuses and probably be more frequently broken than observed.

COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.

THE question of cotton growing in the northern territories is attracting considerable attention once more in Australia. Many years ago several attempts were made to establish cotton-growing in Queensland but after a long trial the industry was abandoned. Cotton had been grown in the early days of the colony, but it was not till the time of the American Civil War that the industry became important. In 1862 there were about fourteen thousand pounds of cotton exported at an average price of one shilling and eleven pence, and from that time up to 1871 eight million pounds were exported. A large subsidy kept the industry alive but, when the subsidy ceased, cotton growing ceased. Then came the idea of manufacturing cotton fabrics in Queensland which led to the second period of cotton-growing. The Queensland Parliament sanctioned the payment of a large sum of money to the first factory which turned out a quantity of manufactured cotton goods. With this inducement a company was formed and a factory erected at Ipswich, and thus with the prospect of a market at their doors the farmers of West Moreton were induced to include cotton amongst their other crops. This revival, however, was short-lived, lasting from 1890 to 1897, when financial difficulties brought the operations of the company to an end, and thus cotton-growing was stopped for a second time. It was proved, however, that cotton could be grown, and experience was gained as to the soils to be selected. Errors were made in planting on rich alluvial ground, where the plant grew vigorously, producing wood rather than lint. The principal difficulty, however, has been labour supply, for although the work of picking is light it requires much time, and thus renders the crop only profitable when cheap labour is available. Now there is another movement in favour of cotton cultivation. The Northern Territory of Australia consists of 335,116,800 acres and in the immediate neighbourhood of Port Darwin, which is inhabited principally by Chinese, sugar-cane, cinnamon, ramie, hemp, cocoanuts, rubber and many other plants of economic value are successfully cultivated. The population, however, is small, consisting of some nine hundred whites and two thousand seven hundred Chinese, in addition to the aborigines. That the climate and soil are suitable for cotton is proved by the fact that it has disseminated itself without artificial aid as far as four hundred miles inland. The harvest falls almost wholly in the dry season, May, June, and July, and picking is but little interrupted by rain which in America sometimes spoils a considerable part of a crop. There is no doubt that cotton can be cultivated on the uplands, but labour is not cheap. The Chinese demand and obtain from five to seven shillings a day on the coast-lands where the Sea Island variety grows to perfection, but it is absolutely impossible to cultivate it with white labour. There still remains much to be done in the direction of scientific investigation, but if tropical Australia is to enter into competition with other countries in the production of cotton, the conditions must be equalised as regards labour. Without this, the present attempt seems almost doomed to the same failure as its predecessors.

COMMISSIONER AND CORPORATION.

WE must congratulate the Corporation on the report it received from the Acting Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the water-supply at the Sitaram Buildings fire. We have grown accustomed to blame the Municipality for all sorts of shortcomings, probably without considering whether, as a body, it has been in possession of all the information necessary to enable it to come to a satisfactory, or even an intelligent conclusion on the various matters under its consideration. Judging from the several reports presented to Members on Monday and the capable analysis and judgment on them offered by Mr. Edwardes, we are inclined to think that probably the Corporation has at times been wrongly condemned. That they appreciated the prompt and judicial report sent in by Mr. Edwardes was manifest even from the crude compliments which were paid him. That report and the documents it deals with have been referred to a Committee, and it now remains to be seen whether the Corporators have or have not the capacity for dealing with a case of which all the facts and all the counsel possible have been laid before them. Mr. Edwardes has shown himself possessed of uncommon ability in the analysis of evidence and, further, as an official who has the courage of his convictions. They may perhaps, as expressed, be remarkably unpalatable to the departmental officers concerned. But that matters little. The great object of a Municipal Commissioner's labours should be, first of all, to secure efficiency in each and every department under his control. And the immediate effect of the report now under consideration, and probably destined to remain under consideration of a Committee for some time to come, will make towards that end. No doubt the discovery that they have a Commissioner over them who is influenced neither by fear nor favour will put "the fear of the Lord" into the hearts of many a departmental officer. But little doubt is entertained in Bombay that some such tonic had become a crying need in more department than one. We must commend the acting Commissioner's sense of justice in his dealing with the Drainage hand who was promoted to Water, and fell at the first sluice. That such a system of transfer was possible is a reflection on the responsible officer. But we may expect this and similar subjects to receive attention and though it must prove a thankless task to the Acting Commissioner we trust he will be able to effect an entire reformation in Municipal methods before he vacates office, and to remove from the Bombay Corporation any taint which has fallen upon it by reason of the lax methods which, we fear, have obtained in various quarters for some time past.

DOYEN OF THE INDIAN JUDICIARY.

The death of Mr. Justice Blair, late of the Allahabad High Court, but two years after his retirement, serves to remind us that there has been an unusual number of deaths amongst Anglo-Indian ex-Judges during the last few months. Mr. Justice Moore, who retired from the High Court of Madras a year or two ago ; Sir James Davies, of the same Presidency, and Sir Henry Prinsep, of the High Court of Calcutta, who retired in 1904, have all preceeded Mr. Justice Blair before the Great Tribunal during the last few months. The climate of Madras and Calcutta may have much to do with this, but the excessive mental exhaustion of which the Indian Judges are frequently the victims must not be forgotten in the endeavour to account for their deaths. Anglo-Indian Judges rarely achieve any sort of fame or notoriety outside this country, because owing to the technical nature of Indian law, the causes which the Judges try are not understandable out of the country, while Anglo-Indians are consistently indifferent to the proceedings of the courts, unless some of their number is a party to litigation. A *cause celebre*, such as the prosecution of the Gaekwar, may happen once in the judicial life-time of a Judge—and perhaps not. And when it does, the *kudos* goes in all probability to the English Counsel who are brought out for the defence. Nevertheless, if they do not attain fame, the Anglo-Indian Judges work very hard—relatively much harder than the Judges of the British courts of Law, for the general run of the causes in the Indian courts are complicated not only by the vast diversity of custom and religion amongst the varied races, but also by the universal Asiatic tendency to "terminological inexactitudes." Amidst the plethora of lies it is wonderful how the Judges ever do arrive at a conviction of the truth in the multitudinous cases of *jabhans, gauries, hundies*, nose-cuttings and murders that never fail to come before them. It is surprising that any of these much-worried Judges should ever survive to the retiring period. They do, however, sometimes, and Sir Walter Morgan, a former Chief Justice of Madras, who became a barrister of the Middle Temple as far back as 1844, is still living. At eighty-six years of age, he is, of course, the *doyen* of the Anglo-Indian Judiciary. Though long since forgotten by the legal fraternity of to-day, the longevity attained by Sir Walter after many years spent in the North-West Provinces and in Madras, is an inspiring example to those engaged in the profession of the Law in India to-day.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Kogoshima Maru* left Hongkong for Singapore yesterday.

THE Anchor Line s.s. *Massilia* passed Suez on the 29th ultimo, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 10th instant.

THE Government of India's Despatches, dealing with the reports of the Factory Labour Committee and the Ganges Bridge Committee, will probably go Home this week.

THE *Pioneer* believes that the Secretary of State has decided to effect the purchase of the Madras Railway by creating annuities in the same way as the purchase of other railways had been arranged.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 18th May, amounted to Rs. 30,876, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 6,011. The total earnings from 1st January to 18th May were Rs. 5,15,223, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,10,967.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the week ending 18th May, amounted to Rs. 2,797, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 511. The total earnings from 1st January to 18th May were Rs. 43,216, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 4,409.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 18th May, amounted to Rs. 7,421, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 2,307. The total earnings from 1st January to 18th May were Rs. 1,07,803, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 10,461.

IT has just been notified that where an insured foreign letter which has been redirected, or an insured foreign parcel which has been redirected, or returned as undeliverable, is received in India subject to a fresh insurance fee by reason of its having been so redirected or returned, such fee shall be recoverable on delivery as if it were postage due under the Act.

WE beg to call attention to the sale now proceeding at Messrs. Fredoons, Alice Building, Hornby Road, particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns. An enormous stock of ladies' dress materials are to be disposed of at exceptionally low rates, while hundreds of pairs of woollen trousers, 10,000 silk tubular ties, at 8 for one rupee ; 10,000 pairs of braces, and a vast quantity of hose is to be cleared. A visit to Fredoons during the next few days should result in the securing of some profitable bargains.

A MEETING of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland was held at the Society's room, 22 Albemarle Street, on May 29, when Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented the Society's public school medal to Mr. A. P. Waterfield of Westminster School. Lord Reay presided. The Royal Asiatic Society's Public School Prize and Medal Fund consists at present of the interest on about 600*l.*, which is part of a larger sum placed at the disposal of the Society through the liberality of the Raja of Cochin, K. C. S. I., and other chiefs and gentlemen of "the Madras Presidency for the promotion, *inter alia*, of a knowledge of India among the educated classes of England." Lord Reay, in opening the proceedings, said that no school had yet succeeded in securing the award twice. This showed that the competition was keen. The association had felt that they could not do better work for India than to give encouragement to the study of Indian history. He spoke of the importance of the study of history in the schools of the country, and said that no one deserved the name of a statesman unless he was thoroughly well versed in the history not only of his own country, but of other countries. Lord Elgin, before presenting the medal, said that fund which, he believed, was entirely contributed by natives of India to be competed for in the public schools of Great Britain was as unique as it was interesting and gratifying. We in this country were sometimes apt to congratulate ourselves on the benefits which we conferred upon the natives of other countries, but here we found a response which he was sure must be welcomed as demonstrating that the natives of India who had contributed to the fund appreciated and desired to reciprocrate the benefits which had been conferred upon them. It was very gratifying that the medal induced so many public schools to take part in the competition. Lord Elgin then presented the medal to Mr. Waterfield. The Rev. Dr. Gow (headmaster of Westminster School) also addressed the meeting. Votes of thanks to Lord Elgin and the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

Turf News.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JUNE 14.

ATHLETICS.

The manner our American cousins have improved as distance runners during the last decade is an object lesson of the value of perseverance. For years the long distance championships in the United States were won by British-born athletes, but of late the times of the home article have been so good, that in future we must not count on the long distance races being certainties for us in International fray. We got a taste of this at the Olympic Games, when Lightbody of Chicago won the 1,500 metres, from such a crack as Mr. Gough. The recently decided Inter-Collegiate championships at Cambridge (U. S. A.) is a further illustration of the manner United States runners have improved in stamina. The mile was won by Hoskins of Pennsylvania in 4 mins. 20 3/5 secs. and others were right on his heels. More fast time was accomplished in the two miles, Rowe of Michigan scoring in 9 mins. 34 4/5 secs., and again it was a close finish. After this we may look out for strong opposition in the distance races from our cousins.

THE LESSON.

The lesson to be learnt from this is that practice and perseverance will bring its reward. By sticking to it and cultivating stamina, United States athletes have now got within measurable distance of our best men for one and two miles and they will still further improve. We might well profit by this and pay serious attention to hurdling, pole vaulting, jumping, hammer-throwing and shot-putting, in the hope that we might, in time, discover and develop real cracks.

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.

To hark back to the American Inter-Collegiate sports, several other of the performances were remarkable. The hurdles went to Garrels of Michigan, who just beat Shaw of Dartmouth (recently credited with a record of 15 secs.) in 15 1/5 secs., the wind being favourable. Curiously enough Dray of Yale, who lately was reputed to have cleared over 13 ft. in a pole vault, was a foot behind this height, but which easily gained him the honours. J. B. Taylor, the coloured runner from Pennsylvania, who cut up so badly in the English quarter-mile championship, showed his real speed at the meeting under notice, and broke the tape in 48 4/5 secs., while 6 ft. 3½ inches in the high jump and 46 ft. 5½ inches in the "Shot" were other splendid winning performances. It should be added that Haskins of Pennsylvania is a Britisher,—he hails from New Zealand—but Coe of Michigan was only just beaten.

A FAMOUS MEETING.

The Civil Service Sports are held at a time of the year when athletes are usually fit and the weather good. This probably accounts for the five performances usually seen at the meeting and several remarkabe times have been accomplished in the past. Last Saturday's meeting was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fixture at which W. G. George ran through his field in the "mile" at the 1,000 yards mark and reached the three-quarters in 3 min. 8 2/5 secs, and got home in the then record time of 4 mins. 19 2/5 secs. He was as much surprised as his friends with whom he had been running sprint races along Oxford Street (London) at 4 a. m. that morning after a "jolly" evening. It was also at the Civil Service Sports that E. C. Bredin created his record of 1 min. 11 2/5 secs. for 600 yards and in which, by the way, he was paced by two runners. Saturday's festival was noteworthy for two capital performances by K. Hellstrom of Sweden who looks likely to trouble the best for half mile, championship honours. He ran half a mile in the relay race in 1 min. 59 secs., and also carried off the quarter-mile handicap from the 14 yards mark in 49 2/5 secs.—two fine exhibitions of running.

MORTON IMPROVING.

J. W. Morton's win and second place from scratch in sprint races at the West of Scotland Harriers sports shows that the 100 yards champion is gradually getting back his speed, and by championship time (July 6th) he ought to be fit to make a big effort to retain his title. Another champion in G. Butterfield of Darlington is also improving. Now that his honeymoon is finished he will, no doubt, set his mind on getting ready for his task of defending the mile championship, and seeing that he beat 2 mins. for the "half" at Glasgow, he is fairly on the road to top form.

A. J. Robertson gained another win over A. Underwood in a two miles inter-club Steeplechase at the Manchester A. C. gala, and the Peterborough runner also showed equal to 4 mins. 27 secs. for the mile in the handicap at that distance. He is doing a lot of running, considering his build, and should now take matters more easily and cultivate speed, as one easily goes stale in hot weather.

SPEEDY WILLS.

With the World's Cycling championships so near at hand it is pleasing to note how well little A. E. Wills of Putney is riding. He had a cut at Arthur Chase's British motor-paced mile record (standing start) of 1 min. 38 secs. on Saturday, and reduced it to by 2 4/5 secs. He also got inside J. Green's time for three-quarters, doing 1 min. 13 secs. as against the previous best of 1 min. 15 secs. Wills was paced by Barnes of Canning Town (where the attempts were made) on a 10 h.p., motor and the combination of the two ought to prove profitable. Barnes fairly astonished the Continental sportsmen by the manner he defeated the French, Belgian and German motor cracks at the Velodrome d'Hiver (Paris) during the winter, and earned the name of dare devil Barnes. He should prove a splendid pacer for Wills, who is just the build for pace following. He showed he could stay, while an amateur, by winning the 25 miles championship and he also has a fine spirit. He is another Jimmy Michael in build, but slightly thicker, so will be fairly sheltered behind his pacer—a big advantage. Barnes knows the tricks of the Continental experts and if he and Wills can manage to get through without anything going wrong with their machines, there will be a chance for England to score in the 100 Kilometres World's Championship once again.

THE AMATEURS.

While perhaps England does not now possess any outstanding amateur of the ability of Osmond or Reed, there are several riders of more than average merit about. Meredith and Payne are the two most prominent examples of riders who have established their reputation, and they are being challenged by numerous contestants, any one of whom may develop into a real champion. Birmingham, in particular, appears to be well off for promising material, and the manner the Rovers C. C. men swept the board at Manchester recently was an eye-opener. Then there is J. Lavery of Ireland and Dan Flynn of Glasgow, while London claims several riders who bid fair to do well in the future. W. Lower of Balham being a notable example. Altogether England's chances at the World's Championship look to be good and we may win the International Shield for the best all-round showing.

FOR ANGLERS.

As the coarse fishing season opens on Sunday it may be opportune to write a few words on a fine capture an angler had recently. He was fly-fishing for trout in the Kennett at Newbury and hooked what he thought was a beauty, but which turned out to be a chub of 7lbs. 4oz. This is nearing the record Avon chub of 7lbs. 6½oz., and it must have been disappointing to the angler that, owing to the close season, he had to return the fish to the water. Touching on fishing, it is usually only the specimen fish one hears about, but the writer caught a trout during the week-end which was something of a freak. Though it was 194 inches long, it only measured 9 inches round the thickest part and weighed but 2lbs. 1oz. while its head and general appearance was more like that of a pike. Singularly enough other trout from the same water were in capital condition. It may interest sportsmen to know that these trout came out of a lake which "Boss" Croker had made, and were caught within a stone's throw of the buildings where Orby was foaled.

THE TURF.

The return of Orby to his Irish quarters was made the occasion of a big to do by Erin's sportsmen, who are naturally delighted that a Home trained horse should win the blue ribbon of the turf, though, of course, they would have been better satisfied had Orby been an Irish bred colt. It may not be generally known that Orby's trainer (Dr. McCabe) is an amateur at the game, so far as horses are concerned. He was once very prominent as a cyclist, however, and associated with the brothers DuCros and E. J. Macredy when the Irishmen were in their prime. His knowledge of training then gained has come in useful and there can be little doubt that the many peculiar traits of an athlete in training are often found in horses. Amateurs sometimes succeed by departing from the beaten track, and one remembers how Bob Serier handled Sceptre with success, though there is not the slightest doubt in the writer's mind that the filly lost the Derby through being stale—only natural, seeing that Sceptre was fit for the Lincoln Handicap. To return a moment to Orby, the Derby winner is likely to have an easy time of it between the Irish Derby on the 26th and the Doncaster St. Leger. Mr. Croker, however, hopes to see Rhodora run prominently in the National Breeders' Produce Stakes at Sandown Park.

IN FRANCE.

The efforts of the English representatives at the fashionable Auteuil Meeting were not crowned with success. Only Mr. F. Bibby's Aerostat represented us in the Grand Steeplechase De Paris—which corresponds with our Grand National and is worth 5,000 sovs besides a work of art,—an accident leading to the scratching of Do Be Quick. The race went to M. Gaston Dreyfus with Grosse Mere, the English horse failing to gain a place. We were more strongly represented in the big hurdle race—Carnegie and Wild Aster, with two others sporting silk ; but again to no purpose, Chi Lo Sa winning for Mr. F. Chaphard. It is hardly to be expected that our hurdlers and steeplechasers will hold their own with the French cracks when the jumping game is so much better encouraged across the Channel than in England. The stakes for most of our hurdle and steeplechase events are so absurdly small that it is no wonder the majority of the runners are failures on the flat.

A LIKELY YOUNGSTER.

A few seasons ago Wheatley was greatly distinguishing himself among jockeys, and another North-country horseman now looks likely to do big things. This is the apprentice W. A. Robertson who rode no fewer than half a dozen winners in eight attempts at the Hamilton Park fixture and made his record 14 wins out of 46 mounts for the season. Higgs was unfortunate in just being beaten in several races last week, yet he managed to bring his total up to 50 and gain a useful lead of seven over his nearest rival.

A SOUTH AFRICAN DAY.

The second day of the Kempton Park fixture was what might be termed a South African day. The Kenton Court Selling Plate went to Mr. Sol Joel through the agency of St. Day and the brilliant judgment of Danny Maher. The popular American jockey was also seen to advantage on Camp Fire II in the Windsor Castle Handicap Plate, Mr. Bailey's horse winning nicely. This did not end the South African connection, as Cuffs by Collar—which spent some little time there—accounted for the Addlestone Plate.

A curious feature of the Ninth Imperial Plate of 1,200 sovs. at Lingfield was the manner the race was run. The distance was 1½ miles, and for half the journey the jockeys dandled along as used to be the fashion prior to the invasion of American jockeys who introduced the go-all-the-way tactics. The Lingfield race was won by the Duke of Portland's unnamed colt by Ayrshire-Miss Gunning II, Sir George Farrar's Bestwarde being a close second. It would be interesting to see the same field try conclusions again in a fast run race when the positions might be considerably altered.

CRICKET.

We have had sensations galore of late and particularly in regard to great bowling performances. Our leading players are taking longer to reach their thousand runs than usual, and Haywards enforced rest, through lumbago, stopped his progress. Tyldesley is now the first favourite for the honour, his big score this week enabling him to pass Braund and Tarrant, The famous Lancashire batsman's total at the end of the mid-week matches was 707 and his average 44·18, but he is headed by Bowley of Worcestershire, average 52·33, while Hayward (40·36) and Foster of Worcestershire (38·22) come next. R. O. Schwarz is still a good first among bowlers and, in completed matches, he has taken 46 wickets at a cost of 7 runs each. He is followed by Hallam of Notts, 60 wickets, average 8·06, and Blythe of Kent (66 wickets, average 8·16), while A. E. Vogler of South Africa fills fourth place with 28 wickets at an average cost of 10·7 runs each.

A NEW RECORD.

In 1904, Yorkshire dismissed Notts for 13 runs, which ranked as the lowest score on record in inter-county cricket. This has now been beaten, Gloucestershire getting Northamptonshire out for 12 runs, which is relatively better than the score of Oxford University against M. C. C. in 1877 when the Dark Blues were a man short. Dennet and Jessop were responsible for this downfall, the former taking 8 wickets for 9 runs and Jessop 2 for 3. Dennett also secured 7 for 12 in the second innings, while East and Thompson took 12 for 62 and 8 for 72 respectively, the match thus being a triumph for the bowlers. Hirst and Haigh also reaped a harvest in the Yorkshire *vs.* Cambridge University match, the former taking 6 for 26 and the latter 5 for 13. More fine bowling was seen in the Kent *vs.* Leicestershire fixture : Blythe 5 for 34, Fielder 5 for 28 and Fauewice 5 for 24, all being busy. Burrows and Cuffe were also the chief factors in the victory of Worcestershire over Somerset, the former securing 7 wickets for 40 runs and Cuffe 6 for 59.

TYLDESLEY'S BIG SCORE.

With the conditions favouring bowlers of late, it is all the more creditable that Tyldesley played a splendid innings of 209 against Warwickshire, and this is the first double century of the season. Sharp might also have emulated the feat, had not the innings been declared closed when his contribution stood at 174 (not out). He hit a 5 and twenty-one 4s, and was batting 2 hours 50 mins. while, Tyldesley made his runs in 4 hours and hit, a 6 and sixteen 4s.

KENT'S SECOND DEFEAT.

That Hampshire should defeat the champions came as a big surprise, as the champions set their rivals the task of getting 306 to win and yet the home team only lost five wickets in doing so. A. J. L. Hill's 84 not out, and E. M. Sprat's 111 were the chief contributions towards the total, and both gave a splendid display, Hill hitting a six, a grand drive out of the ground off Fielder and twelve 4s.

Another capital victory was that of Worcestershire over Lancs., the Midlanders fairly surprising their opponents. Going in for a second time they required 170 to win, and Foster (73) and Bowley (95) made the runs without being defeated.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

Are the South African cricketers going to emulate the deeds of the Springboks and avoid more than two defeats ? is a question which sportsmen are asking. Since writing last, they have vanquished Northamptonshire and Middlesex, the latter, be it remembered, enjoying an unbeaten record in the county championship competition. The Northants match was a bowlers' triumph, Schwarz taking 10 wickets for 40 runs and White 4 for 12, while for the losers Smith, a West Indian, did good work. In the other game the visitors showed how they can bat on a dry wicket by making 404 for 8 wickets against such bowlers as Trott, Tarrant, Mignon and Hearn, White's 68 and a not out innings of 51 by Schwarz being the chief factors in the victory by 278 runs. The latter also took 6 wickets for 27 runs in the first innings of Middlesex. The match in 1904, it will perhaps be remembered, ended in a tie.

THE Australian mineral output for 1906, exclusive of gold, amounted in value to £12,149,405, as compared with £8,923,640 in 1905. The value of the gold produced during the past two years aggregated £30,000,000. Over £51,000,000 worth of minerals was therefore produced in the Commonwealth during that period.

THE *Outlook* sees an analogy between the case of Ireland and that of India, both in its symptoms and its treatment. "The United Irish League," says the journal, "is the Indian Congress, or rather it was the counterpart of Congress when it confined itself to more or less constitutional agitation. Out of it has sprung the Gaelic League, which has started an anti-foreign agitation on the same lines as the Bengali-Swadeshi movement ; English goods are to be boycotted in Dublin as they were in Calcutta, with the same ruin to small traders in the West as in the East. . . . The tyranny that is developed in Ireland is showing its head in India. It is the tyranny of the weak, exercised with the cunning of the coward. No tyranny is stronger than this, nor is any harder to break.....If Mr. Birrell would go and live in the West of Ireland for a year, and if Mr. Morley would take up his residence in Bengal for the same period, we feel absolutely certain that the bandages which blind the sight of Down

THE ENGLISH TEA DUTY.

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS REJECTED.

Sugar Claims First Rights.

FIVE-PENNY DUTY ADOPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Committee stage of the Finance Bill begins to-day.

There are numerous amendments affecting Tea, in favour of limiting or reducing the duty.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Nield moved that there be an *ad-valorem* duty on Tea of fifty per cent., but not exceeding five pence per pound.

Mr. Asquith said that the fact that the duty had not been further reduced, did not indicate that it was the view of the Government that it should remain at the present point, but that the amendment would involve an annual loss of revenue of £1,100,000.

Every Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said, had resisted this proposal as imposing impossible duties on the Customs authorities.

Mr. Nield's motion was rejected by 212 votes to 18.

Mr. Bridgeman moved the reduction of the Tea duty to four pence.

Mr. Asquith said that no one was more desirous than he to reduce indirect taxation, but the tax on Sugar pressed more heavily than that on Tea; and that when the financial situation permitted reduction, Sugar had the first claim.

In consequence of the rise in the price of Tea, a further reduction of one penny this year would not appreciably benefit the consumer.

Referring to the criticisms on the Budget, Mr. Asquith said: "This Budget is intended to lead to further changes, including a substantial attempt to relieve the indirect tax-payer."

Mr. Bridgeman's motion was rejected by 195 to 136.

LONDON, JULY 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fell moved that Tea from British possessions should be charged only four-pence per pound duty.

Mr. Asquith argued that preference was not needed. Tea from British possessions had practically ousted Chinese tea from British markets without preference and was now capturing the Russian and other markets.

On a division Mr Fell's motion was rejected by 217 votes to 53, and the five-penny duty was adopted.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

Mr. Balfour will to-day ask for a day to discuss Mr. Lyttelton's censure motion.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Declaration Before War.

PROPOSAL IMPRACTICABLE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The French proposal regarding the declaration of war has been almost entirely without support. It is recognized as impracticable, and it is believed that France merely made the proposal on behalf of Russia.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Considering Native Members.

UNSUITABLE DELAY.

LONDON, JULY 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hart-Davies asked when it was proposed to appoint one or more Indian gentlemen to the Indian Council.

Mr. Morley replied: "I hope to make the appointment very shortly, but correspondence with India takes time."

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO.

Received by the King.

LONDON, JULY 2.

King Edward yesterday received Admiral Yamamoto.

CROWN PRINCE OF PORTUGAL.

Tour through African Colonies.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Crown Prince of Portugal has started on a tour of Portugal's African Colonies.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Greek Brush with Turkish Troops.

MANY KILLED.

LONDON, JULY 1.

A telegram from Constantinople states that it is officially announced that 150 Greeks have crossed the Thessalian frontier and penetrated to Monastir.

They encountered the Imperial Troops, and in the engagement the Greeks lost twenty killed.

CRICKET.

South Africa vs. England.

ENGLAND'S FINE SCORE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

At the close of play, England had made 428, all out.

The features of the play were a magnificent century by Brand and 93 by Jessop, the batsmen completely breaking the Colonials' bowling, with the exception of Vogler's.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The death has occurred of Count Nigra.

UNITED STATES IN THE PACIFIC.

Naval Force to be Strengthened.

QUIET MOVE AGAINST JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Washington states that the Cruisers *Washington* and *Tennessee*, now in the Mediterranean, are to strengthen the force in the Pacific.

LATER.

It is stated in the New York newspapers that the Government has decided on the transfer of sixteen battleships to the Pacific. The plan had been arranged long before the San Francisco agitation, but it was suspended on the occasion of the School question because it was considered unwise to alarm the Japanese.

It is said that Germany has impressed the United States with the folly of keeping all her warships in the Atlantic and with the wisdom of maintaining a strong fleet in the Pacific.

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

An All-British Line Advocated.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Speaking at the Dominion Day Banquet in London Sir Wilfred Laurier urged that the time had come when the all red line must encircle the earth. Canada and Australasia, he said, were ready, and surely if Great Britain subsidised the steamship line with the United States we cannot do less for our own people.

Mr. Birrell said that Ireland passionately hoped for the fulfilment of the scheme for bringing Mayo within three and-a-half days of Canada.

THE UNREST IN FRANCE.

Fresh Municipal Elections.

A TOTAL FAILURE.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Municipal elections at Beziers to replace the Mayor and Councillors who recently resigned have proved a complete failure, for not a single elector voted.

THE PEKIN-TO-PARIS RACE.

Prince Borghese Arrives at Irkutsk.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Irkutsk on the 1st July.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

Jubilee Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

To-day being the Jubilee Day of the Madras Volunteer Guards, the Regiment assembled at the Institute under Lieutenant-Colonel Formby, I. A. Commandant, and marched 450 strong with Band and Colours to the Island where the Regiment went through the interesting ceremony of honouring the Colours on the same spot where it first paraded this day fifty years ago.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Y. Shaw, I. A., Commanding the Madras Brigade, inspected the Battalion, and congratulating the Regiment on its honorable record, said that he could claim the credit of having initiated the movement in India which now added 32,000 men to the roll of defenders.

On return to the Institute Colonel Formby spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the Corps, read telegrams of congratulation from His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley and from the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

MADRAS THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Election of Mrs. Besant as President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The Provincial Secretary of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, has received information by cable of the election of Mrs. Annie Besant as President of the Theosophical Society by an overwhelming majority.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, proceeds on a short tour through Malabar in September next.

JUTE CROP FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The preliminary forecast of the jute crop will be published by the Director of Agriculture at noon (standard time) in the Town Hall on Monday the 15th July. The figures for Eastern Bengal and Assam will be received in time. The forecast will be a consolidated one for the provinces.

In the preliminary forecast of this crop no reference is made to the probable outturn whether in bales or in percentage of yield.

The estimated acreage sown as compared with last year will be posted up in figures and a note will be published giving a general survey of the prospects.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statistics for Past Half-Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held last evening, declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Rupees two lakhs have been transferred to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 25,000 written off the premises and Rs. 2,86,100 carried forward.

At the same meeting the rate of interest was reduced by one per cent. and now stands at 5 per cent.

I understand that the business transacted during the last half-year constitutes a record in the history of the Bank.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS IN COLLEGE SQUARE.

Inflammatory Speeches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

At a remarkable meeting held on Sunday evening in College Square, the proceedings commenced with a Bengali song, the purport of which was—"O! Ye Rulers! Do not overstep the bounds of righteousness, because many Empires have crumbled into dust by acting in this way. You should remember what you were in the past and you should guard against a fall."

Leakat Hossein, who was the first speaker, said:—The Gurkhas are marching (beating) the people in Eastern Bengal and Assam; that while the people there were working in the good cause, those in Calcutta were apathetic. He strongly urged boycott, and that what they spoke with their lips they should accomplish by their actions. The whole of Bengal should regard one another as brothers, and whatever one *Pejra* (section) did, the others should also do. That they should carry on house-to-house boycotting and picketting, and should not be afraid of white *Chetra* (skin). Alluding to the charge against himself, he said that it was a false one and the Government would soon see what the fruits of it would be.

Panchcowry Bannerjee, who followed, made an equally inflammatory speech. He said that those who were in Government service now were nothing more than *Golams* (slaves).

Brahmananda Upadhya said that there were two kinds of *Feringhi Bhoots* (*Christian devils*). These were the white and mixed race *Bhoots*, and to the latter class the man of the *Englishman* whose name was Newman (hisses) belonged. The day was coming when the *Sahebs* who were now lording it and taking the money would have to take the place of their servants.

The speaker was still on his legs, when a damper was thrown over the whole affair—a good shower of rain dispersing the meeting.

Bepin Chunder Pal announced that the next meeting will be held in College Square on Thursday.

I express the universal wish of all Europeans here that it is high time that the Government intervened and put a stop to such meetings, as the forbearance of the people thus publicly abused is being tried too far.

LATER.

I am enabled to send you a full text of the speech of Brahmananda Upadhya, a summary of which I have already wired you.

The Editor of *Sandhya* (Brahmananda Uppadhya) said:—

There were two kinds of *Feringhi Bhoots* (Christian devils). There were white *bhoots* and mixed race *bhoots*. The *Sahebs* called the people of this place Babus. The people themselves never called each other Babus, but their servants called them Babu. The day was not far distant when those who call them Babu would have to call them Babu in the same way as their servants at present called them Babu. The day was coming when the *Sahebs* who were now lording it and taking the money would have to take the place of their servants, and clean the *nordammas* (drains). Did they believe that this was going to happen and that the *Feringhi* would have to become their *chakkur* (servants)? They must believe this faith. Now that Lajput Rai and Ajit Singh had been transported, and the Gurkhas had been let loose upon them, the day was not far distant. Their leaders must sometimes keep back, but they must not fancy that they were going back (*pechay hatchay*). When he told them that the *Feringhis* were going to be their servants, they must believe (*biswas kertay hobey.*)

COCANADA RIOT CASE.

The Collector's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

Among the witnesses examined at Cocanada yesterday in the riot case was Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S., the Collector, who deposed he heard of a disturbance at the Club shortly after 9 p.m.; he sent for the Treasury Guard and went to the Club through the west gate. While coming round the corner towards the entrance he asked the police to fix bayonets. The people were scattering in all directions. He seized one man and handed him over to a constable; he then seized a second man who struck him on the head with a plank. The man who struck him bolted. Witness had a revolver with him. When he went upstairs the door was shut and the room was in darkness. Captain Kemp attended to the wound on witness's head. Witness sent Captain Kemp to Samalkot. He saw Messrs. Barry and Bredin at the Bank afterwards. They reported to him that they were stopped by the crowd between the Telegraph Office and the Police Station.

Cross-examined, witness said he could not recollect whether the names of any persons in the mob were reported to him. It was a dark night, no lights were carried by him. He did not remember whether he saw any lights at the Club upstairs or downstairs. He could not see the face of Mr. Richards. He asked Captain Kemp to go to Samalkot because he thought it was well that under the circumstances Captain Kemp should be out of Cocanada for the time being. The crowd, when witness came to the Club that night, were dispersing. He had a vague idea they numbered about 100. Witness was very much dazed that night. He could give no idea how long he remained at the Club. He heard about Captain Kemp's assault on the boy in the evening about 7 o'clock. He did not hear that at that time any crowd had collected.

The case is proceeding.

THE "JUGANTAR" AND SEDITION.

Office Raided by Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Superintendent Ellis and Inspector Lahiri of the Detective Department, acting under instructions from the Government of Bengal, made an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his Chamber and obtained a warrant to search the office of the *Jugantar* in 41, Champatolla, First Lane. Superintendent Ellis and Inspector Lahiri, accompanied by a posse of Parawalas, raided the office at 7·30 p.m., and as a result of the search seized a number of papers connected with the printing and publication of the Journal.

The Police next proceeded to 3, Gour Mohun Mukerjee's Lane, off Cornwallis Square, the residence of Babu Bhupendra Nath Dutt, a brother of the late Swami Vivekananda and Editor of the *Jugantar*. Here also they searched the house and seized some documents including proofs and manuscript connected with certain alleged seditious articles that had appeared in the Journal.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal is acting in the matter under section 124 A (Seditions) and that proceedings will be instituted against the offending Journal as soon as the police have completed their investigation.

COMILLA SHOOTING CASE.

Appeal to the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The papers in connection with the Comilla shooting case have been forwarded to the High Court for confirmation of the death sentence passed on Nibaran Chundra by the Sessions Judge of Tipperah.

All the three accused in the case have also filed an appeal against the order of the Sessions Judge, and both the Reference and the Appeal will be heard together, there being no other capital sentence case on the Board.

It is expected that the case will shortly come on for hearing in the Criminal Bench.

PROSECUTION OF "INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 2.

The hearing before Mr. Boyd, the Special Magistrate in Lahore, of the *India* sedition case, originally adjourned till July 8, has been put forward and will be resumed on July 6.

THE "TRIBUNE" CASE.

Argument on the Charges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 2.

A Bench of the Punjab Chief Court, composed of Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, and Mr. Justice Reid, on Monday, heard counsel on the recommendation of Mr. Tollinton, Lahore Divisional Judge, that the charges in the *Tribune* defamation case be amended.

It will be remembered that the Editor and Printer of the Lahore *Tribune* are being prosecuted by Captain Mackenzie I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Jullundur for defamation, and complainant cites the whole of the three articles published in the paper as being defamatory. The defence contend that the charges should be more specific.

The charges were originally framed by Mr. Connolly, First Class Magistrate, and were sent for revision to the Divisional Judge who in turn sent them to the Punjab Chief Court with the recommendation on which Counsel were heard on Monday.

Mr. Arthur Grey, Barrister, who appeared for the accused began by pointing out that the Senior Medical Officer was the only officer mentioned in the first of the articles. There were three distinct articles, referring to three distinct, he said, matters, and there ought to be three distinct and separate charges. The defence wanted to be able to say that the last two articles never referred to Captain Mackenzie at all, for, as a matter of fact, they had never heard of him at the time. At present there was one charge referring to three separate articles, two of which did not refer in the remotest degree to the complainant. Counsel was entitled to be told what it was which was alleged to be defamatory in the articles. Mr. Grey went on to say that his clients went to the Divisional Judge to ask him to tell them what they had done and the Divisional Judge said that the paper was charged with imputing a false declaration to the complainant and charging him with giving false evidence. His clients, Counsel said, did not wish to impute any bad faith to Captain Mackenzie whatever. They differed from the Doctor's opinion as to the cause of the death. They were quite willing, if by the twisting of any of their expressions, any other meaning had been read into what they had written. To apologize to Captain Mackenzie Captain Mackenzie could have that in writing or in any other form he pleased, but as to the other matter they were entitled to their own opinion.

Mr. Alwenne Turner, Government Advocate, who appeared for Captain Mackenzie said the Magistrate's charge was amply adequate. The accused did not use due care and caution before he published the offending articles. As to the policy of embodying the whole of the three articles in the charge Counsel quoted from the *Calcutta Weekly Notes* a case in which the whole of a poem was put in the charge.

Ultimately the Court allowed the charge as drafted originally by the Government Advocate, one charge with three counts. The case now goes back for trial by Mr. Connolly.

LAHORE RIOT CASE.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 2.

Mr. North, a chauffeur in the employment of the Punjab Motor Transport Co., stated that on May 2nd he with five other chauffeurs was having his midday meal in the verandah of the Company's bungalow near the Garage, a crowd of some 400 to 600 youths came along singing. On their approach some entered the compound and began throwing stones, but eventually moved on in the direction of the city. About five minutes later a large crowd appeared, swarmed into the compound and made a rush for the building. Some of them had long poles on their shoulders and they seemed to be a regular sea of faces, I should say the crowd numbered a thousand. One of us suggested going inside which we did, but Mr. Payne and I remembered that there was a lady living in the rear of the house. So we went out to her assistance. As we emerged from the door a rush was made for us, but we managed to reach Mrs. Miles. We found her husband ill in bed. She told us her child was outside, but as it was impossible to venture out we assured her that her servant would protect it. We closed the doors, but the mob endeavoured to force them open. Mrs Miles went to the window and called out to them in the vernacular to go away. Scarcely had she spoken when a stone flewpast her head.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON LIEUTENANT BLANE.

Wounds Attended to.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 2.

A murderous attack was made on Second Lieutenant Blane of the 19th Cavalry stationed at Peshawar while travelling by the Up Calcutta Mail on Sunday night. After passing Lawrencepore Mr. Blane woke to find two burly Pathans rifling the pockets of his coat. He jumped up only to be struck on the head with a blow which nearly knocked him senseless. Recovering himself he went for one of the men who thereupon drew a revolver and fired four shots, three of which took effect striking Mr. Blane in the hand, ribs and knee. The dreadful injuries he had received left Mr. Blane entirely at the mercy of the Pathans who, threw out the officer's trunks and jumped off as the train slowed down on an ascent.

On arrival at Campbellpur Mr. Blane's feeble cries attracted the attention of some of the Railway Staff who removed him from the train and had his wounds dressed. He was brought into Rawalpindi this morning and is now in the Station Hospital where his condition though serious is considered as favourable as can be expected.

MANGALORE-ARSIKERE RAILWAY.

Most Necessary Extension.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The following Resolution was passed at the meeting of the Committee of the South Mysore Planters' Association held at Saklaspur recently:—"That in view of the great development of the mineral resources of this province and the fact that the haulage of these minerals would put an entirely new and favourable complexion on the dividend-yielding capacity of the proposed Arsikere-Mangalore Extension, forming, as it would, a most direct route to the Coast, this Association considers it an opportune time to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the advisability of the early construction of this most important line which has already been surveyed at considerable cost."

In the course of a tour on which he starts on July 3rd Mr. F. Noel Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, will reach Lahore from Amritsar on July 16th and will leave for Karachi probably the same evening.

In spite of the provisions of the Austrian Universal Suffrage law, which renders the exercise of the franchise compulsory, nearly 50,000 voters in Vienna and Lower Austria failed to go to the polls. It is reported that the authorities intend to prosecute the absentees, who will probably be fined ten kronen (8*s.* 4*d.*) or less according to individual circumstances.

A curious fact in connection with the Barony of Lucas, the claim to which was recently allowed by the Committee of Privileges, is that, though Charles II. instituted that title with the express object of "perpetuating the name" of a loyalist family, in the course of two centuries the name of Lucas has appeared only once as a title, all other holders of the Barony being possessed of higher dignities, in which it merged.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The following is an extract from a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated to-day:—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner:

Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900 01, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 31st day of December 1920.

TENDERS.

Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 2,50,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon Standard time of Wednesday, the 17th July, 1907. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

The usual conditions prevail.

CLIVE MEMORIAL FUND.

His Majesty's Refusal to Subscribe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The *Indian Daily News* this morning says that it is in a position to state that the King has definitely refused to subscribe or lend his support to the Clive Memorial Fund.

MUSSOORIE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

Sweepers' Strike and Mr. Vansittart's Removal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 2.

At the meeting of the Mussoorie Municipal Board on the 26th of June, Mr. Hope, the Chairman, referring to the recent strike of sweepers, commented on the conduct of Mr. Vansittart of the Special Health Committee, who had accepted the position of Counsel for the sweepers.

In order to prevent the break of sickness in the station, a summary meeting of the Board was called and the demands of sweepers for enhanced pay were agreed to. The question of Mr. Vansittart's removal from the Special Health Committee was postponed to the 5th instant.

COLONEL STRACHEY'S RETIREMENT.

Refusal of the Port Blair Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

With reference to the recent announcement that Lieutenant-Colonel Strachey was returning to India, the *Pioneer* hears that a telegram has been received from Home stating that Colonel Strachey has decided to retire from the Army and has asked permission to withdraw his acceptance of the appointment of Superintendent of Port Blair.

PUNJAB FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Fall in Land and Canal Revenues.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

From such data as are at present available it seems likely that the Punjab Government will have heavy losses of revenue to meet this year, partly owing to damage caused to crops by untimely rain and late season and partly owing to the destruction of crops caused by lack of harvesters in consequences of the ravages of plague. It is expected that Government will lose about 18 lakhs of Land revenue and 14 lakhs of Canal revenue this year in the Punjab alone. The year, therefore, is likely to be a bad one for provincial finances, and strict economy will be necessary till things improve.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

Epidemic Waning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 2.

A further decrease in the number of cholera cases and deaths in Kashmir is recorded for the week ended June 24th. The cases have fallen from 1,852 to 1,140 and deaths from 1,149 to 869. The towns of Kulgam and Anantvaah are still the chief sufferers, but even in their case there has been a marked decrease. In no other places did deaths run into three figures. In Srinagar there were 6 cases and 3 deaths since November 1906.

Cholera totals in Kashmir are 15,835 cases and 9,022 deaths.

GUJERATHI SIXTH BOOK.

Account of Mahomet Objected to.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 3.

The Anjuman-Imdadul-Islam of Karachi has forwarded a petition to the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay Presidency at Poona requesting him to cancel the first lesson headed "Muhammad and Islam" in the second part of the Gujarati Sixth Book (recently published) which petitioners assert contains misrepresentations of historical facts and undesirable language in describing the life of the Prophet.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR POONA.

Engine and a Wagon Derailed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

As the mixed train which reaches Poona at 10-30 a. m. from Lanowli was leaving Chinchwad Station this morning it came into collision with a goods wagon and both the engine and wagon were derailed, causing a delay of about two hours.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT CASTLE ROCK

No Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

No further details are to hand regarding the accident on the S. M. Railway near Castle Rock, but traffic is still suspended.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY FREE LANCE.]

ROOF-ROOM DWELLERS.

Do you dwell in a roof-room? When you look out of your window do you feel that the great majority of humanity is living below you? Can you see the lights of Back Bay glimmering in the distance? Do you watch the Prongs Light and still further away Kenherry? Are you right up amidst the gale and the sunshine and the clouds? Do you have to put paper weights on everything lest it be blown away? Is your spirit attuned to the winds and the clouds and the sun and the sea and the distant inland hills? Do you feel all the sensuous emotions of the monsoon, with its hours of blank depression and of giddy sunshine, succeeding each other with startling rapidity? Do you recognise that everything is restless and changeful save only the day and night, which remain to preserve your confidence in the permanency and order of things? Have you watched the phantom clouds, hustling across a watery moon? Have you listened to the ceaseless complaining of the troubled sea? Have you heard the pitiless music of the apparently endless rain? Have you delighted in the moments of sunshine and blue sky and felt that the old world was alive again? Are you a roof-room dweller? Do you live on the ground floor? Are your eyes continually set on the puddles, lest your feet should be wet? Never mind the puddles and let your feet be wet, the great thing is to be a roof-room dweller in this world and to look up and not down. Kipling, I think, says that all of us walk in the gutter, but some of us look at the stars. It is the star-gazers, the roof-room dwellers, the idealists if you will, who are truly getting something out of life. I invite all my readers to be roof-room dwellers, especially at this time of the year, when there is such wonder and change and blackness and glory above.

THINGS THAT MATTER.

I can very well imagine that many of those who think it worth their while to read my weekly (alas not always weekly!) notes, will say, upon reading the above paragraph,—'Poor fellow! A very sad case! Mad as a hatter! What on earth have we to do with gales and sunshine and the sea and roof-rooms and gutters? The question about the hockey tournament, we could understand. Also we like your weekly badinage *re* Sir Pherozeshah and the Congress Party, and on the subject of Kalajaggahs and kisses you were novel, if not very profound. But this twaddle about the lights of Back Bay and the Prongs and the ceaseless murmur of the sea,—well, really we can't quite stand that.' You have reason, very good readers. I confess to being as a rule a very worldly person, but I have my moments of unworldliness too, thank God. But I like to stand alone on the roof in the middle of big inexplicable things like the clouds and the wind and the sun and to wonder what it all means. Above all I like to think when the fury and tremendous power of the tempest is around me, how little the things we make so much of really matter. What does it matter whether Mehta or Harrison wins, whether the comic opera season is a success or not, whether the hockey players have a grievance, whether the world gives one a fair chance or not? It is nothing. There is the great sea, the wind that bloweth where it listeth, the unchanging hills, and the eternity of years beyond. These stay and the other things go,—two-penny half-penny things that we poor humans give the value of gold. Come up on to the roof with me my readers and be humble and in the majesty of the storm learn the insignificance of all the little things. Lift your eyes to the hills whence cometh your aid. Worship the Infinite and the Almighty and elevate yourselves above the four-anna things that we take so much delight in. The years shall pass and the Congress Party shall be no more and the great British Nation but a tale of history, but the sea shall still clamour against the rocks and the sun and stars shall shine and great tempests blow. Come and dwell on the roof with me and let us not quarrel about insignificant things, but strive, if we may, to absorb some of the grandeur of the elemental powers into our souls.

SERMONS AND PREACHERS.

I am very well aware that I am not paid by the proprietors of this estimable paper to preach sermons to its readers. God forbid that I should preach sermons to anyone. I do not know how any man may preach sermons and elevate himself upon a pedestal to teach his fellowmen. Who is there among us, who is fit to preach? I am writing on a Sunday, the day on which countless priests and parsons, clothing themselves in vestments of diverse sorts, ascend into pulpits and preach. To me it is inexpressibly wonderful and audacious. Who may preach? It would be preaching indeed to answer the question. There may be divine inspiration which gives those, not otherwise qualified to preach, the power and the knowledge to do so. But apart from that, surely no one may preach to humanity, who has not personal experience of its joys and sorrows, its hopes and despairs. Surely it is a very great task indeed to attempt to minister to even one human soul. And those who deem themselves fit to teach and admonish hundreds! Well, surely, they must be great men, surely they must be roof-room dwellers, surely they must have had their eyes always fixed on the stars. It is so easy to stand up and say this or that is right or wrong. But will you come up upon the roof with me, my preachers? Will you ask yourselves—do we, after all know enough to be professors of the way to eternity? Are we justified in declaring this right or wrong? What do we know? Come on the roof top with me, my preachers, and listen to the grandeur of the storm and be humbled. Then go back, if you will, and preach the wonder and glory of God and pray to Him, not as favoured children, but as those who throw themselves upon the mercy of the Infinite and who hope, since the Infinite has permitted us to do so. Your creeds and your vestments and your ceremonies,—what are they? Stand with me upon the roof top and then answer. Remember the dogmas that have had their day and are no more and pause ere you praise or condemn. Dare you call this thing or that evil? To do so imports that you understand it, and which of us understands the very smallest thing? If there be any indications of what we should strive after, it seems to point to love and large-heartedness and large-mindedness. Come upon the roof top and listen to the glory and majesty that is around, and cease to preach and begin to worship and adore. Then look upon the world and put this great saying before all others—*Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardoner.* It is, or I should say it seems to me to be, the curse of this word that we have forgotten the injunction—judge not that ye be not judged. Instead, we all of us go about every day judging and far more often condemning than otherwise. It is so great a pity. But the roof-room dwellers, the star-gazers can get beyond it, if they will. They can cease to worry themselves about petty things and endeavour to find out the things that really matter. They can remember that life is only three score years and ten after all, and they can look up and beyond and because the Infinite lets us look up and beyond, it is not reasonable to believe that there is an above and a beyond for all of us to look to?

CONVENTIONS.

But this world is so aggressive that it is not possible for any of us always to dwell upon the roof. We must, alas, come down to earth at times and it is not a lovely place. Human conventions have turned it from a Paradise into a hell. But if you will bring down from the roof the vision that came to you there and look at the earth through that vision many dark things will be lightened and many hard places made smooth. The world is in itself a very good place and life ought to be a most joyous time, but we have made a mess of both. Why it should have been decreed that we should do so, only the Infinite knows. But the truth is that we have. And the principal reason of most of human misery is simply that we have surrounded ourselves with unreal conventions and made ourselves slaves thereof. If any man will sit down and ask himself solemnly the reason for the greater part of his actions, he will find the answer very difficult to find. Every day of our lives we are doing things that are unnatural and absurd, and submitting to restrictions that are unnatural and absurd, and yet such is the tremendous power of convention that hardly one of us ever asks why. Put let a man sit down and ask himself in all seriousness—why do I wear these clothes, why do I do these things, why do I think these thoughts? He will be painfully surprised at the difficulty of finding an answer. Everybody does a thing and therefore everybody must go on doing it until the end of the chapter. There isn't any other reason. Come up on the roof with me and let the tempest blow these unreal fetishes away. Then go back to the ground-floor and try and separate the real true things from the unreal sham ones. It seems to me the only way of salvation for humanity, and it seems also that we are drifting further from it every day. This is my mousoon sermon, but I am not a preacher, only one who says the things that come into his mind and gives no warranty for them to others, though to himself they are the truth. I dare not preach to others about life, for, as the world goes, I have made no particular success of it, and yet I find it altogether delightful and absorbingly interesting.

RECENT FATEHPUR MURDER.

Remarkable Complication of Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

A case of a very extraordinary character has been decided by the Allahabad High Court. A police constable attached to a *Thana* in the Fatehpur District disappeared on the night of the 12th of November last. A search was made for him unsuccessfully, but a few days after his disappearance, a body was found in a tank not far from the *Thana* with its hands and feet tied together. The Sub-Inspector of the *Thana* investigated the case, and arrested five men who were relations or close friends of a young woman with whom, it was said, the deceased was carrying on an intrigue.

Subsequently one of the persons under arrest was put before the Magistrate and gave what appeared to be a full and circumstantial account of how the constable when visiting the young woman was waylaid, severely beaten, bound and thrown into the tank.

By way of corroboration it was stated that the body had been raised from the bottom of the tank in consequence of the confession of the accused. Sixteen bricks, alleged to have been used to weight the body, were produced. There was other evidence also against the accused, and to all appearance the case was a very clear one.

About the time this confession was being made, however, the cook of another constable attached to the same *Thana* was making a confession to the Sub-Inspector of another *Thana*, also in the Fatehpur District, and his story was that his master, a fellow-constable of the deceased, had murdered the deceased with the aid of the village *Chowkidar*, who happened to have come to the *Thana* that day. This second version represented the constable as leaving the *Thana* about midnight with his fellow-constable, the *Chowkidar* and cook, and described his subsequent murder about half mile away by strangulation. As the result of this second confession, the case against the relations of the young woman was dismissed by the Deputy Magistrate who was enquiring into it, and two months afterwards a fresh case was started in which the fellow-constable and *Chowkidar* were the accused, and the cook, the principle witness.

The most extraordinary part of the whole story is that the District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge of Fatehpur were quite convinced that the cook's confession represented the truth, for the District Magistrate sent both the men up for trial, and the Sessions Judge sentenced them to be hanged. Yet when the case came up for confirmation in the Allahabad High Court two of th Judges were equally convinced that the accused men were innocent, and they expressed the opinion that the first confession rejected by the Deputy Magistrate bore the impress of truth.

Whatever the truth may be, this much is clear—that in the Fatehpur district last November were to be found two individuals both claiming the honour of a judicial decision that they had assisted at a murder, the stories, however, being such that one of them must necessarily have been false.

The case, says the *Pioneer*, raises once more the question what is the value of a confession made after the person confessing has been in police custody? From the public point of view, the seriousness of the position lies in the fact that, as the law now stands, the confession of an accused person may be taken into consideration as against the co-accused.

If the obtaining of a confession is as simple a matter as this case seems to suggest, and has no relation to the truth of the story, the propriety of allowing a confession to be treated as what amounts in evidence against co-accused might well be reconsidered by the Legislature.

LORD MINTO'S RETURN TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Violet Elliott with Major Victor Brooke, returned from Mashobra to-day.

Captain Elgee, Extra A. D. C., reverted to his Regiment, South Wales Borderers, from the 1st.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS JULY 2:—Browne, Capt, 1st Gurkha Rifles, on duty, from Manchuria.

Dras, Major, S and T Corps Rifles, on duty, from Manchuria.

Storr, Capt, 54th Sikh Rifles on duty, from Manchuria.

Davies, Capt, R F A, on duty, from Manchuria.

Glasford, Capt, 97th D Inft, on duty, from Manchuria.

Ball, Lt, R F A, on leave, from Hyderabad, Sind.

Thompson, Lt, 82nd Punjabis, on duty, from Belgaum.

Patterson, Major, P Staff, to Australia from Quetta.

Sellbenie, Major, P Staff, to Australia from Quetta.

Luscombe, Major, P Staff, to Australia from Quetta.

Kennedy, Lt, Bedford Regt on leave, from Dalhousie.

Loch, Capt, R E, on duty, from Manchuria.

Brounker, Capt, R F A, on duty, from Manchuria.

Villiers-Stuart, Capt, 56th Inft, on duty, from Manchuria.

Skeen, Major, 24 Punjabis, on duty, from Manchuria.

Deverell, Capt, West York, on duty, from Manchuria.

Sheppard, Major, R E, on duty, from Manchuria.

Capper, Capt, 39th C I Horse, on duty, from Manchuria

Bird, Lt, Col, I S College, on duty, from Manchuria.

Tarver, Capt, 124th Baluch Inft, on duty, from Manchuria.

Hastings, Lt, 92th Punjabis, on leave, from Dalhousie.

Capper, Brig, Genl, Staff College, on duty, from Manchuria.

Baumgartner, Major, E Lanc Regt. on duty from Manchuria.

Biore, Major, K.R. Rifles, on duty, from Manchuria.

Wigram, Major, 18th Lancers, on duty, from Manchuria.

Hopwood, Capt, 33rd L, Cavalry, on duty, from Manchuria,

Faviell, Lt., Worcester Regt, on leave, from Ceylon.

Departures, July 2—Patterson, Major, Permt. Staff, on duty, to Australia.

Kennedy, Lt., Bedford Regt, on duty, to Nowgong.

Villiers-Stuart, Capt, 56th Inft, on duty, to Quetta.

Brauncker, Capt, R F A, on duty, to Quetta.

Sheppard, Major, R.E., on duty, to Quetta.

Deverell, Capt, West Yorks, on duty, to Quetta.

Bird, Lt.-Col, I. S. College, on duty, to Quetta.

Tarver, Capt, 124 Baluch Inft, on duty, to Quetta.

Davies, Capt, R.F.A, on duty to Poona.

Faviell, Lt, Worcester Regt, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

Proll, Lt, I.M.S., on duty, to Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2

Revised regulations for the commutation of pensions by Departmental Officers with honorary rank and Warrant Officers of the Indian Army Departments are published.

The following changes in the Military Works Services are notified:—Royal Engineer Colonels Glennie, Blunt, Ellis, Dickie and Stanton become Commanding Royal Engineers, Colonel Dickie being posted to Peshawar Division and Colonel Stanton to Rawalpindi Division.

Lie

IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I was standing outside the Law Courts in London one day last year, waiting for a case, in which I was interested, to be called, I was addressed by a man with an insubordinate eye, a blue tattoo mark on the bridge of his nose and a ready-made suit whose pattern called out in strident tones for attention. He pointed Eastwards and said "That's a horrible beast, what's it there for." Edging slowly in the direction of a policeman and assuming a conciliatory manner, I explained that Temple Bar had obstructed the traffic for centuries at that spot, and the object to which he referred was intended to perpetuate the memory of this fact. With one searching eye on me and the other on the distant work of art, he said "they were horrible beasts; if we are to believe history, this country was once full of them and they were always devouring. Men, women and children they devoured, especially the women and children—always devouring." I hastened to explain that the rampant image was that of a griffin, which was only to be found alive in India and which, though of grotesque appearance, was quite harmless. I took advantage, of the man directing both his eyes towards the city griffin to withdraw.

The incident (trivial enough) of my friend of the Law Courts had faded from my mind, when I was called to India on business and the thought struck me that I might see a real live griffin, and this gave an added interest to my journey. I am fond of Natural History and, never having been abroad before, I had only seen pictures of carvings of this strange animal.

My arrival in Bombay swept even the griffin from my mind. I was deeply impressed with the truth of the famous theory propounded by Rudyard Kipling (and now accepted by nearly all the most eminent Geographists) that "East is East and West is West." I was forced to wonder and admire.

I have not yielded to the temptation, before which so many have fallen, of writing about strange or foreign places on too short acquaintance. I have now looked on and wondered at this marvellous City for quite a long period (seven weeks), and, after diligent enquiry and gleaning of information, I feel that I am now in a position to record my impressions and a few facts about Bombay.

Bombay, the Gate of India, the City of Palaces, 'Urbs Prima in Indis' (this motto is of hoary antiquity; in ancient Hindustani it was "Urbs Primus in Indis," but this has been rejected in favour of the newer reading). Truly a City of Palaces! they are mostly of the Indo-Gothic, Anglo-Saracenic, Early-Merchant-Adventurer, and Flemish-Swiss-Cottage styles, all of which are so suitable to the splendid East.

The Palaces are chiefly Universities, Dry-goods Stores, Government Offices, Hotels and Public Baths. The Palace of H. E. the Governor is not now among the number. I learn that it has been removed to a place called Poona, its return is anxiously awaited so that Bombay may once again raise its head and finally beat down the arrogant rivalry of Calcutta. The noble streets, shaded from the tropic sun by the broad green foliage of umbrageous trees, are the pride of this marvellous city. After these may be ranked the water-supply and the electric trams.

There is no more triumphant instance of the grafting of the newer civilisation on the older stock of the Orient, than the Bombay water-supply. Comparatively rare are the occasions on which water cannot be obtained by the ridiculously simple, but, at the same time, up-to-date operation of turning a tap. There are indeed times when even this is unnecessary. When fires have occurred cases have been known of a full supply of the precious liquid being obtained in an hour or even less. Fifty minutes, I am told, is the record, and one hardly to be beaten by Chicago or London. This is truly marvellous.

The Citizen of Bombay may well pride himself on his Electric Tramway system. He swells with pride as he watches the majestic cars gliding resistlessly past the silvery posts (graceful monuments of Industry, and and Progress which are planted in the middle of the road in order to prevent passengers getting out on the wrong side) to the deep throated clanging of their mellow bells. At such a sight even the most hardened must be filled to the brim with higher thoughts. Even so, incredible as it may seem, the electric cars and the system are to be better still. Bombay does not stand still. Now these magnificent vehicles pass swiftly along, passing every 80 or 100 yards for people to alight or enter. This rather crude express service is shortly to be superseded by one which will enable the cars to stop every 10 yards or so, and eventually—when enough rolling stock is available—there will only be an interval of a few feet between the cars, thus securing an almost permanent or continuous stoppage. This will be a great and much longed for improvement. Shortly electric lifts will be attached to each car in order to save the passengers the fatigue of ascending the step. Soon candles and Chinese lanterns will be carried in every car, which will be lit during the interval when the car is temporarily disconnected in order to reverse its direction. This will give light and colour to the streets at night: and add beauty to the poetry of motion.

This subject cannot be dismissed without a reference to the charitable work performed by the Corporation which owns the Tramway system. We hear and read of the Indian Famine in our London Papers, but we need to visit India to see what is done to alleviate the wide-spread distress by Government, the Public, and by Limited Companies. The noble work done by the Electric Tramway Company in providing work for countless poor natives who would otherwise starve, must be recorded. Week after week, month after month, ay, year after year the roads are "picked up," tram-lines are laid, the track is "picked up" again, the lines are removed the lines are relaid, they are removed again and so on. This is a charity which has something noble about it and is in itself a worthy and perennial monument.

The cabs of Bombay are comfortable and luxurious, victorias. They are provided, I am informed, by the G. I. P. Railway in conjunction with the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. There is probably some truth in this, as the Victoria Terminus and the Yacht Club are the only two places in Bombay which the cabmen know, if one wishes to journey to any other destination, it is necessary to steer the vehicle with one's stick. This is pleasing and effectual and is easy to anyone accustomed to an electric brougham.

The Cabman or "Ghary-wallah" is a pleasant and and polite specimen of humanity I made it my business, shortly after my arrival, to pass the standard of Lower Hindustani (which I did successfully after two hours' application) and I have found my knowledge of the language to be of immense advantage in conversing with the genial Ghary-wallah.

In no city have I seen such noble thoroughfares. I learn, however, with regret that the authorities contemplate making the streets much narrower, in order to assimilate them with those in the more northern part of the city (called by some "the Bazar"), and also as a guide and help to cabmen and motorists, a large number of whom find it difficult to steer a straight course on an abnormally wide street.

A considerable number of streets in Bombay are provided with pavements on each side. There, unlike the side walks of other cities, are not intended for pedestrians. These share the roadway with the motors and the cabs. The pavements are intended for, and used by the natives of the lower class. They may be seen picturesquely sleeping, performing their simple toilets, cooking, selling their wares and conducting their correspondence in peace and quietness on all the pavements. This relieves the congestion of "The Bazaar," reduces the diseases which are due to overcrowding, and is in every way satisfactory.

We Londoners have a feeling of deep pride in our London Police. I was glad to find the same sentiment in this city, amounting almost to one of affection. The smart Bombay policeman in his blue uniform and his yellow cap is as fearless as he is smart. Armed only with an umbrella, he has many a time checked dangerous riots and has stood firmly, opening his weapon in the faces of infuriated mobs. Would some of the European Police armed with sword and revolver do as well? I doubt it.

There are also the European Inspectors, who, in their military uniforms, with caps set at a jaunty angle, command our mingled awe and admiration. They are not armed with umbrellas, but only with thin canes and a haughty demeanour.

One of Bombay's chief glories is the maidan. This stretches from the Cooperage (so called, I am told, after a Parsee philanthropist called Cooper) far away to the Marine Lines. Here, daily, may be seen all games in progress, all races, castes and creeds are there enjoying themselves. Cricket, football, golf, tipcat, polo, hockey, cards are being played by hundreds at the same time and frequently on the same ground with great good humour. Those who need less violent exercise stroll peacefully across the cricket pitches or in the line of fire of a golf ball, and everyone seems happy.

This fellowship of sport is good to see. Old prejudices, of which one reads at Home, are dying out in this wonderful country. At one time the higher class of native gentleman would not cross the sea, the black water as he calls it still. Only a short time ago, however, two eminent native statesmen, revelling in the newer civilization, left India for Burma, the Government placing a Royal Marine Ship at their disposal. It is now likely that other well-known men will follow an example, which has caused great pleasure and satisfaction throughout India.

Education is well looked after in Bombay. There are innumerable schools, and, as extensive building operations are in progress throughout the City, it is supposed that there will be many more.

Science is not neglected. Extensive experiments have been conducted from time to time at Colaba in order to prove the utility of ordinary cotton as fuel. Research is somewhat checked for the present, owing to the rumour that legal proceedings may be taken, no doubt on some technical point. The experiments will, however, it is thought, be resumed eventually.

The Bombay of which one usually speaks is the "Fort." There was once a fortress on the ground so designated, which served its turn in the old days. None of the fortifications now remain except the donjon or keep. This is situated in the Apollo Road near the Great Western Hotel and is well worth a visit. It is said that prisoners are no longer confined in this forbidding tower. In the same street there is a Scotch Church, built in a superb classical style. The portico is very fine. The Cathedral is quite a modern building. It is indeed unfinished, the roof not yet having been more than begun. This will probably be completed after the rains.

I have not yet been able to see a specimen of the griffin. I gather, from remarks which occasionally reach me, that the creature still exists, and I trust I shall be able to see one before leaving the "Urbs Prima in India."—Yours, etc.,

A. T. G.

TO REMOVE DISCONTENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the present distressed state of the country, nothing is so becoming as for the highest classes to sympathise with the lowest; and the best means of checking discontent is to search the causes of it, and undertake their removal, whether these shall be found in the amount of taxes, the falling off of trade, the breach of freedom and privileges or the number of soldiers and strangers in the land, and generally whatever tends to knot the discontented together in a common cause. It is right that we should give public feeling a free vent, and above all things it warns us not to "turn the humours back" and thereby cause the wounds to bleed inwards. The empiric who pretends at once to eradicate every evil in the system, and the flatterer who affects to believe that no change at all is wanting, are equally dangerous guides in State affairs, and the one is as incapable of effecting a salutary reform as the other. The misrepresentation comes from that part of the public press, which day by day insults the distresses of the people, and in doing so, displays all the asperity of office, without its dignity. These censures come from individuals who are much lower than those to whom they apply them, because low birth seeking to exalt itself by cringing to those in power is infinitely more mean than low birth coupled with honest industry. An eminent Minister says:—"Harmony between the Government and the governed can exist in two ways only: when the people permits itself to be governed by the will of a single individual or when the chief governs in accordance with the wishes of all. In the first case it is despotism, in the other it is liberty. The tranquility of the one is the silence of the tomb, the tranquility of the other is the serenity of a pure sky." There is one very remarkable fact to be recorded under the reign of James II, one which proves how powerless Governments are when they choose to oppose the general sentiments of a country. In England the majority of important questions before being carried into Parliament, are fathomed and discussed in public and private meetings and after sitting, breaking, pounding, they pass through the great Parliamentary rolling-mill. As education advances Government will be enabled to admit largely into the administration a pure Native Agency. This will stimulate the Natives to put forth all their exertions to advance the stability, usefulness, and prosperity of a Government which they might well call their own, and the gulf that now unhappily separates them bridged over to the common benefit of both England and India.—Yours, &c.,

J. N. LUNGRANA.

Bandora, 2nd July.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, JUNE 30.

The Maharaja Saheb of Kotah, on his return from Cutch, arrived in Morvi with 150 followers on the 28th instant. He was most hospitably entertained by His Highness Sir Waghji, and was very much pleased at the grandeur and beauty of Morvi City.

The minor Thakore Saheb of Rajkote is to be shortly invested with full powers of administration of his State. His subjects of all classes—especially the Mahajans—assembled in numbers to present an address of congratulation to him on the 28th instant.

Dr. Ratilal R. Baxi, Medical Officer, Rajkote State, has been appointed to a post in the Jamnagar State.

From two to three inches of rain have fallen in some parts of the Province; but over a week has since elapsed and the heat at present is extreme.

His Highness Rana Shri Bhawsinhji, Chief of Porebunder, is at present at Panchgani, where he is taking rest and change. He will probably pay a visit to His Excellency the Governer at Poona next week.

The birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated with great eclat in Rajkote. All the Vakils and the local gentry and officers visited the parade ground at 8 o'clock in the morning.

SUICIDE AND MURDER BY A MOTHER.

Illness and Poverty.

Mr. Coroner Chalk held an inquest yesterday morning at the Sir J. J. Hospital, touching the deaths of Heeroobai, a Hindu woman aged 30 years, and her son Narayan Baloo, aged two years. The evidence showed that Heeroobai was the wife of one Baloo Nagoo, a labourer who lived with his family on the Nawroji Hill. The family was poverty-stricken, its members being out of employment. Heeroobai too was unemployed and was ailing for many months. She got tired of life and used to say that she would destroy herself. In company with her eldest son Ramji, aged thirteen, she went to the bazaar on Monday afternoon and purchased three annas worth of opium. Having brought it home, she mixed it with some drink, a dose of which she took herself and gave another to her son Narayan, who was only two years old. Ramji to whom she thought his mother had taken some medicine, then saw his mother lay herself down to sleep, along with her baby boy. He saw both of them falling fast asleep. Soon after, he heard his mother breathing very heavily. He got frightened and woke up his father Baloo, who was ill and sleeping in the same room. The Police was communicated with and Heeroobai and her son Narayan were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition. In the hospital they never rallied but succumbed to opium-poisoning. The Coroner's jury unanimously returned a verdict of murder and suicide against Heeroobai.

ACCIDENT AT PAREL ROAD.

Two Horses Electrocuted.

SHORTLY after seven o'clock last night one of the telephone wires at Parel Road broke and fell on the electric wire which is crossing that road. The broken part of the telephone wire came in contact with the electric wire and caused the accident, in which two horses of two different carriages, which were passing the road were killed on the spot, but the occupants were not injured.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Ratnagiri, Havanmur Hajidood Isamail Ghogarimohola; Indore City, Rowchand Bherolall; Calcutta, Wanea Sooty; Almati, Padamasi Velaji care of Hiraji Kanji Co; Alleppy, Haji Nurmamud Haji Ismail; Mysore City, Fazar Khalifan Dongari Bazar.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

Fiorilline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fiorilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Fiorilline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet dainty of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Sole Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

WHAT is likely to be the big surprise of the League occurred yesterday when the Y. M. C. A. drew with the Royal Scots B. It was an extraordinary game as, though the Scots pressed throughout, they could not score, missing shots they would not dream of letting go in the ordinary course. The greatest credit is due to the Y. M. C. A. halves, backs and custodian who, though the forwards, except again for Templeton and T. Brewin, were very weak. Only once in the first half did the Y. M. C. A. cross their opponents' '25', and that after a run by Templeton, supported by Brewin, which was only cleared near goal. In the second half, Brewin put in a promising run but the custodian cleared and Greig cleared the third and last time they came up at all dangerous, though they twisted his knee in doing so. Parkes, the Scots left wing, sprained his wrist when winded against the A team and this troubled him not a little in this game.

In the first half, the Scots seemed to take matters a trifle easily, but in the second they literally bombarded the opposing goal. McIntosh twice nearly scored, Kelly and Rose respectively clearing well, and the next moment Parkes gave in to Nowbigging and on his giving to Wright he misklcked and Newbigging's shot was charged down by Rose, McIntosh was off-side and Newbigging and Wright missed easy chances. They now pressed very hard, but Wright's shot went straight to Rose, and Newbigging shot on to the left post. Following this, three shots actually hit the uprights and Ross put in from a centre by Parkes but was pulled up for off-side. Newbigging missed narrowly and Wright did likewise from a very easy position, and a corner which followed was cleared just as the whistle for full time went.

Royal Scots B..... Nil
Y. M. C. A..... Nil

The table stands as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	6	5	0	1	22	1	11
Bo. Gymkhana	4	3	1	0	9	1	6
Royal Scots "A"	4	3	1	0	7	2	6
Telegraph	5	3	2	0	8	6	6
R. G. A.....	4	2	2	0	9	6	4
Rovers.....	6	1	4	1	6	16	3
Y. M. C. A.....	5	0	3	2	1	11	2
Customs	4	0	4	0	0	16	0

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

There was a meeting last night of Rugby Football players at the Bombay Gymkhana. Nothing definite was settled, but Mondays and Thursdays have been reserved on the Cooperage for play. The Tournament will be held before the Rowers' Tournament, at the end of August and good entries are expected. Probably the Gymkhana will enter an A and a B team, the Y. M. C. A. will have a fifteen, as also the West Ridings, Royal Scots from Deolali, Calcutta, Madras, the Glosters and the South Wales Borderers and possibly others.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Alteration of Fixtures.

Owing to Mondays and Thursdays being reserved for Rugby Football, the League Table has had to be altered, and now stands as under:—

July.

1 Bombay Gymkhana vs. Govt. Telegraphs, on the Cooperage ground.
2 Y. M. C. A. vs. Royal Scots' B Team, on the Cooperage ground.
3 Govt. Telegraphs vs. Royal Artillery, on the Cooperage ground.
5 Customs vs. Y. M. C. A., on the Cooperage ground.
6 Rovers vs. Bombay Gymkhana, on the Cooperage ground.
9 Royal Scots' B Team vs. Govt. Telegraphs, on the Cooperage ground.
10 Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Scots' A Team, on the Cooperage ground.
11 Royal Scots' A Team vs. Customs, on the Oval ground.
12 Y. M. C. A. vs. Govt. Telegraphs, on the Cooperage ground.
13 Royal Artillery vs. Royal Scots' A Team, on the Cooperage ground.
15 Royal Scots' B Team vs. Customs, on the Oval ground.
16 Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A., on the Cooperage ground.
17 Royal Artillery vs. Rovers, on the Cooperage ground.
18 Bombay Gymkhana vs. Customs, on the Oval ground.
19 Y. M. C. A. vs. Royal Scot's A. Team, on the Cooperage ground.
20 Royal Scots' B Team vs. Royal Artillery, on the Cooperage ground.
23 Rovers vs. Govt. Telegraphs, on the Cooperage ground.
24 Royal Scots' B Team vs. Bombay Gymkhana, on the Cooperage ground.
25 Rovers vs. Customs, on the Oval ground.
26 Royal Artillery vs. Y. M. C. A., on the Cooperage ground.
27 Royal Scots' A Team vs. Royal Scots' B Team, on the Cooperage ground.
30 Rovers vs. Y. M. C. A., on the Cooperage ground.
31 Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Artillery, on the Cooperage ground.

Aug.

1 Y. M. C. A. vs. Customs, on the Oval ground.
2 Govt. Telegraphs vs. Royal Scots' A Team, on the Cooperage ground.
3 Bombay Gymkhana vs. Rovers, on the Cooperage grounds.
5 Govt. Telegraphs vs. Customs, on the Oval grounds.
6 Royal Artillery vs. Royal Scots' A. Team, on the Cooperage ground.
7 Royal Scots' B Team vs. Rovers, on the Cooperage ground.
9 Govt. Telegraphs vs. Royal Artillery, on the Cooperage ground.
10 Royal Scots' A Team vs. Bombay Gymkhana, on the Cooperage ground.
13 Royal Artillery vs. Customs, on the Cooperage ground.
14 Govt. Telegraphs vs. Bombay Gymkhana, on the Cooperage ground.
16 Royal Scots' B Team vs. Y. M. C. A., on the Cooperage ground.
17 Rovers vs. Royal Scots' A Team, on the Cooperage ground.
21 Royal Scots' A Team vs. Customs, on the Cooperage ground.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona vs. Satara.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

This match wound up this evening when Satara closed their innings with a total of 340. It was a one innings affair and Poona who put the break on their innings at 344 yesterday for seven wickets down were accordingly the victors. The match was played in ideal weather and on a very true wicket. With regard to bowling Captains Greig and Anstruther were responsible for four wickets each. Captain Hinde took 2, Mr. Crump 1, while Mr. Ling, Mr. Purcell and Major Carnegy secured none. Scores:—

POONA.

Major Carnegy b Todd	9
Mr T. Clunes b Todd	1
Capt Greig b Campbell	104
Capt Hinde, c Campbell b Todd	83
Major Field b Fellows	18
Mr Curtis b Campbell	9
Capt Anstruther b Fellows	19
Mr Mead, not out	9
Mr Ling, not out	13
Mr Purcell, Mr Crump, Capt Rutter } Did not bat.	
Extras	21
Total	344

SATARA.

Mr Campbell, c Crump b Anstruther	21
Mr Burke, btw b Anstruther	23
Mr C G Plumer b Hinde	36
Mr Denton b Hinde	38
Mr Brunnell, st Curtis b Anstruther	2
Mr H R Hume, c Carnegy b Crump	31
Mr Deshmukh, c and b Anstruther	47
Mr S R Arthur, not out	39
Mr Todd b Greig	39
Capt Fellows b Greig	0
Mr Proctor Sims c Carnegy	1
Colonel Bell, c Field, b Greig	4
Extras	33
Total	340

THE MOTORS.

With Apologies to R.——K.——

Iv'e motored from Pekin to Derry,
Been fined? Aye, but never done time
I've 'ad my pickin' of motors,
And four of the lot was prime.
One was a French De Dion,
One was a White, burnin ile—
One was a make what they calls a Fiat
And one's a '07 Argyll.

Now I've 'ad, some truck with most species,
And takin' 'em all in all,
You never can tell when they'll sell you a pup
And you frequently ride for a fall.
There's times when they wont get a move on,
There's times it's all purrin' and smile;
But there's tricks you will learn from the French and Fiat
Will 'elp you a lot with Argyll.

I was a novice at motors
Eager, you bet, for a job
'Twas at cleanin' that French De Dion
That I got my first feel of a 'bob'.
Neat un and pretty to look at
Good un to go too, she were,
Give me some pay and a job to this day
An' I learned about motors from 'er.

They put me next on a White car
Drivin', I was, by then,
An' I bought me a pair o' goggles
And talked like a man with men.
Jimmy a bit till you knew 'er
Grand'un up 'ills she were
She'd bile like a cauldron, a steamer they called un'
An' I learned about motors from 'er.

Then I was given a Fiat
First of 'er kind on this shore;
But I took like a duck to water
I'd seen somethin' like 'er, before.
Taught me some up-to-date patents
Sort o' eye op'er she were,
She played me some tricks, but never did fix
An' I learned about motors from 'er.

Then I went on to an Argyll
Landaulette body an' style
British 'er make an' 'er nature
Six cylind' knowin' no guile.
Keep down the pace was 'er trouble
She didn't know what it were
To 'old to no limit, 65 she'd fair skim it
An' I learned about motors from 'er.

I've motored from Pekin to 'Derry
There ain't many roads I don't know.
The dust and the dash and the feelin'
She 'll go where you want her to go.
And the end of its sittin' and writin'
An' thinkin' o' motors to come
Of impossible power doin' thousands an hour
When stopwatched police shall be dumb.

What did the Lord Chief Justice say,
Limit o' speed is not!
Somebody asked 'Pedestrian'
An' 'e said it's not.
When you get to ideas on the point
The're different as chalk from cheese;
Some are for lockin' 'em, some are for shootin, 'em
But most for go as you please.

N.

LUCKNOW RACES.

The Army Cup.

FIRST ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 2.

The following are the First Eurics for the Lucknow Army Cup which closed last night.

Khalifa, Japan, Little, Exise, Vanitas, Peter the Great, Norwood, Rustlejem, Bridegroom, Grey Wolf, Dojan, Wareed, Maltini and Lucky Body II.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JUNE 29.

MAJOR HAIG.

Major Wolseley Haig, I. A., handed over charge to Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., as already announced, yesterday, and left for Simla last evening. According to the original arrangements, he was to have left the station about the 7th proximo, to take up the office of Political Officer at Ulwar, but he was suddenly directed to join the Foreign Office immediately as Assistant Secretary in place of Major E. Barnes, who goes to Europe at once on leave for three months. He was made aware of this only on Thursday morning, and as he has to be at Simla by Monday, the 1st July, he had to leave the station last night, leaving himself barely two days to take leave of his friends. A number of functions which were got up in his honour had to be abandoned, including the Minister's Dinner, the United Service Club Dinner, the Nizam Club Dinner, the Public Entertainment at Secunderabad, the Garden Party of the Young Men's Improvement Society of Chaddergbat, and others. The only consolation his friends had was to assemble at the Railway Station at Secunderabad to see him off. Almost all of them had taken leave of him at his house, but still the Railway Station was crowded, and but for the Dinner at the Residency many more would have attended. Major Haig came to the station with Captain and Mrs. Minchin a little after 6 o'clock, and by the time the train left (7-45) all were assembled. Amongst those that came to see him off were Major-General Hamilton, Mr. G. Casson Walker, Mr. Pendlebury, Mr. and Mrs. Hankin, Major Wake, Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowlah, Nawab Nizamat Jung, Nawab Zulkader Jung, Mr. F. C. Crawford, Mr. Sakharam Adhikari, the Rajah of Anagondi, Rai Saheb Varadarajoo Mudaliar, Mr. Shapurji Edulji Chenoy, Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajanlal, and the leading Vakils and Sowcars of Secunderabad and the Residency Bazaars. The Band of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles was in attendance at the instance of the public of Secunderabad. Major Haig was garlanded by many of the Associations and private gentlemen, and when the train began to move, Major Wake proposed three cheers, which were heartly responded to, and his wish of "Good luck, come back as Resident," thrown in at the end was very vociferously applauded.

THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

The scheme connected with the reorganisation of the Public Works Department has left the hands of the Finance Minister and is now before the Government for consideration and sanction. The idea of reorganizing the Department was entertained by Mr. Casson Walker long ago, and he desired Mr. Fazil Muraj, Superintending Engineer, to submit a scheme for the purpose. The first one submitted by him was found to be too poor and inadequate, and a second one was called for which has now been approved. There is no doubt it is elaborate and, perhaps, liable to be considered costly, but considering the necessity of the situation and the unfortunate condition in which the Department has all along been placed, the Government is bound to accept the recommendations of the Finance Minister, whose only attempt is to bring it on a line with the working of the Department in British Provinces. The scheme, if worked out properly, as it is hoped to be under the vigilant supervision of Mr. Muraj, is sure to bring out the resources of the State to a prominent condition, which have unfortunately been left neglected for a long time.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

Now that the rainy season has commenced, the state of the roads and public drains is beginning to be a source of nuisance to the public. Most of the by-roads have been left unattended to during the hot weather, and as the drains in those localities and in small by-lanes are of a very primitive description, their state can better be imagined than described. To add to this, the Conservancy Department does not seem disposed to do its work properly, at least, so far as the suburban districts are concerned. Elsewhere this portion of the work is entrusted to the management of the Health Officer; but here it is under the supervision of the Municipal Engineer, who has so much to do in his own line that he cannot possibly find time to go about inspecting the work done by the Conservancy people. The Health Officer no doubt does go about, but as he has no control over them, he has only to report to the Engineer; and as the matter then becomes a subject of official correspondence, heaven only knows how long any matter will take for disposal and remedy. The President of the Municipality, who is likewise the Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department, seems disposed to take an interest in matters Municipal only when there is a distribution of leaves and fishes in the office arrangements, in order that his own friends and dependants may get the lion's share, leaving the Committee to manage affairs at other times. Prevention is always better than cure, and it would save a lot of money and trouble if the Government be pleased to take proper steps before malaria and cholera break out.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The trough of low pressure approached the Hills somewhat and, as frequently occurs in such cases, rainfall due to the Arabian Sea Monsoon diminished in the central portion of the country and has been chiefly confined to the western districts of the Peninsula and Chota Nagpur.

The Bay Monsoon has given nearly general rain in Burma and the north-east of India, but has not extended beyond the centre of the United Provinces.

The disturbance in the extreme north is passing away.

In Burma, nearly general rain has fallen, the principal amounts being: Tavoy 3 inches, Akyab 1¼ Tounguoo 2; and Myitkyina 1 inch. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, nearly general rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Assam, in Bihar, and in Chota Nagpur, and a few falls elsewhere. Dibrugarh had 1¼ inches, Gauhati 1, Cherrapoonjee 6, Narayanganj 1, Dinajpur 3, Pernea ½, and Gaya and Chaibassa 2 inches. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces the following rainfall occurred:—Gorakpur, Bahraich and Saugar ¼ inch. Skies are lightly clouded in the United Provinces and moderately clouded in Central India and the Central Provinces. Humidity is normal in the Central Provinces and to the east of the United Provinces, but in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen and, at most stations in the United Provinces and Central India, is above normal, while it is normal or in defect in the Central Provinces.

In the north-west of India, Srinagar had a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in Gujarat and in parts of Rajputana, but generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect, and temperature very much below normal in Baluchistan (extreme north) and in slight excess in East Punjab and East Rajputana, and nearly normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, rainfall has been fairly general on the West Coast and a few falls occurred elsewhere. Mercara recorded 4 inches, Calicut 1, and Cochin 2. Cloud has diminished, except to the north of the Madras and Malabar Coasts where skies are thickly clouded, but elsewhere cloud is only moderate. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Burma Coast, and in North-east India, and the West Coast, south of Ratnagiri; local rain in the interior of Burma and a few falls in the United Provinces and in the Deccan.

At Mauritius, pressure has fallen with extreme rapidity and is again in large defect. A ship arriving there from the Cape reports a cycloxic storm of moderate intensity in the Indian Ocean. At Seychelles, pressure is in slight defect and rainfall in large defect. At both stations, winds have been weaker and directions more variable than usual. Pressure changes in the Indian Ocean for the past week have been favourable, but the variability of winds indicates unsettled conditions.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer "Itria," Captain C. R. Kendall, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Calcutta, reports having encountered heavy monsoon in the Bay of Bengal. From off Ceylon she met with westerly winds, and a heavy sea on nearing Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.	Mahim. In. Cts	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	23 33	24 30	24 41	22 88
Tuesday, 2nd July, 1907	0 15	0 19	0 21	0 00
Total	23 48	24 49	24 62	22 88
Total to date, 1906	13 25	13 56	14 02	13 47

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO,
CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 2.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0 03	29 23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 2ND JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hourly velocity.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·495	WNW	11	92·1	83·4	70	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·480	SE	4	94·2	84·2	79	....	0·00	−0·11
Muscat	29·510	Calm	4	95·8	88·0	78	....	0·00	−0·26
Aden	29·657	SE	8	94·5	84·3	78	....	0·00	−0·01
Lahore	29·497	N	2	98·4	76·2	66	....	1·41	−0·93
Sirsa	29·484	W	4	101·2	83·1	46	....	1·90	−0·10
Delhi	29·491	W	4	102·2	87·7	36	....	0·10	−2·91
Agra	29·505	SW	4	103·0	87·3	41	....	0·62	−2·61
Cawnpore	29·459	Calm	1	99·4	81·8	71	....	0·06	−4·56
Allahabad	29·453	SE	1	98·6	76·0	62	0·14	1·22	−5·61
Jhansi	29·508	W	10	102·8	83·2	60	0·11	1·36	−5·47
Jacobabad	29·501	S	4	107·1	84·6	34	....	1·74	plus 1·99
Karachi	29·539	W	20	93·0	82·8	79	....	1·77	plus 0·93
Jeypore	29·543	W	8	103·2	82·1	47	....	0·04	−2·63
Ajmere	29·570	W	14	101·4	82·0	65	....	0·10	−2·79
Deesa	29·609	SSW	21	101·3	79·6	65	....	1·17	−1·63
Ahmedabad	29·548	WSW	12	104·1	80·7	61	....	2·41	−2·26
Bhuj	29·593	WSW	25	94·1	79·0	83	....	2·90	plus 0·84
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·623	WSW	23	88·8	83·6	81	....	3·25	....
Veraval	29·621	SW	7	100·9	77·2	76	....	2·23	−3·01
Rajkot	29·643	W	15	101·6	79·6	66	....	2·16	−3·21
Bhavnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Para.	29·632	W	19	98·6	83·8	84	....	2·31	−3·23
Veraval	29·594	WSW	19	98·0	79·2	88	....	0·61	−3·03
Necmuch	29·594	WNW	16	99·1	76·1	70	....	2·94	−3·95
Indore	29·636	WNW	15	97·1	74·0	71	0·26	4·22	−5·44
Sangor	29·535	W	11	92·1	74·0	71	0·26	4·22	−5·44
Jubbulpore	29·544	WSW	5	90·0	73·3	78	0·07	3·28	−7·40
Hoshangabad	29·586	WNW	8	95·0	76·3	78	....	3·82	plus 1·24
Khandwa	29·627	NW	14	93·2	79·1	65	....	1·70	−4·63
Raipur	29·526	SW	13	94·6	74·4	79	0·02	12·08	plus 2·21
Nagpur	29·571	SW	10	97·5	76·6	73	....	12·45	plus 4·08
Amraoti	29·610	W	14	94·1	73·2	79	....	9·86	+ 2·49
Akola	29·628	W	11	94·3	74·9

BY THE WAY.

THE KING OF DENMARK IN LONDON IN 1606.

A Correspondent, "G. S. B." appropriately recalls letters written by Drummond of Hawthornden, describing the reception and entertainment of the brother-in-law of James I., Christian IV. of Denmark, on his State visit to this country three centuries ago. Drummond, in 1606, was twenty-one years of age, and was passing through London on his way to the Continent to study law. On July 18, he writes to his friend in Scotland: After many, many reports and long expecting, the King of Denmark is come hither; the King of Great Britain (for so I must now, for distinction of two Kings in one island, call him) . . . . come in all hasts to Greenwich from whence the next Day with the Prince and such of his Nobility as were present, he passed in the Parliament Barge to Gravesend, where he was welcomed by the King of Denmark and banquetted in his Ships magnificently. The Afternoon they came by the Tide up the River which had never more Eyes upon it than then and no wonder for since the coming of the Emperor Henry VIII. it had never born Two Kings. The King would always have his Guest take the right Hand, go everywhere before him; for that, he said, he must be absolutely obeyed in his own Country. The Tilting Yard at Greenwich appears to have been used for a special entertainment, of which Drummond's description reads strangely like our present-day displays in the Military Tournament. The King of Denmark, however, was induced to take part for Drummond states that He broke some Staves with a marvellous Grace and great Applause of the People."

IN THE CITY.

Drummond further describes the King's visit to the City: There is nothing to be heard at Court but Sounding of Trumpets Hautboys Musick, Revellings and Comedies. The last of this July the two Kings rode in State through London where the inside of the Houses seemed to be turned out stately Pageants being erected in sundry Parts; That of Cheapside was of Neptune on a Hippocampus with his Tritons and Nereides, and Apollo, who set down in a Chair, delivered a Speech to them; That at the Fleet was in form of a Pastoral, a Shepherd; standing by a shady Fountain with his Shepherdess conjured her now by her Oath to give place to his Affection since she had promised so to do, when there should be Two Kings in one kingdom peaceably. The next Day in the Morning the King of Denmark went in a Coach with some Lords accompanied to the Tower which welcomed him with huge Thunder of Cannons and where he discharged a Piece of Ordinance himself; mounted also the Top of Paul's, and visited the Tombs at Westminster. In essence, kingly receptions seem to have been much the same then as now, though Royal ascents of St. Paul's are somewhat out of fashion and hippocampus does not lie in wait in Cheapside.

THE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AT CAMBRIDGE.

Professor Liveing, who has held the Professorship of Chemistry at Cambridge ever since the year 1861, proposes to retire next year. The Professor is the senior in date of appointment of all the Cambridge Professors, and his striking personality has been familiar to a long line of Cambridge men. He has now equalled the long reign of his immediate predecessor, Professor J. Cumming, each of them having held the appointment for forty-six years. It is thus a fact that since the year of the Battle of Waterloo there has only been one election to the Professorship of Chemistry at Cambridge.

JEWISH CLERGY IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

A notable London cleric has just passed away in the Rev. Michael Rosenthal, a Hebrew convert to Anglicanism, who had been for many years doing excellent work as vicar of St. Mark's, Whitechapel. Unlike most Jewish converts, Mr. Rosenthal was a High Churchman, and St. Mark's was probably the only church on earth where the Anglican form of "High Mass" was sung in Hebrew. There are still several distinguished Anglican clergymen of Hebrew descent. The best known, of course, is Mr. David Saul Margoliouth, the Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford, who was once described without much exaggeration as "the most brilliant all-round scholar in Europe."

"THE ALBION."

The end of June saw the end of the famous Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, in its present form at any rate. As a city restaurant the Albion has been in existence for over a century. It has always enjoyed a great reputation for its turtle soup, immense quantities of which have been consumed at the innumerable banquets taking place within its almost historic walls. In the old days the Sheriffs' inauguration dinners were always held there, as also the farewell dinners given by the East India Company Court of Directors to their departing Governors-General. Among the traditions of the tavern is one to the effect that Alderman Sir William Curtis, a well-known gourmand of his time, once banqueted his friends there at a cost of nearly £10 a head.

A LONG MEMORY.

Mr. George Croal, who died recently at the age of ninety-seven, was one of Edinburgh's oldest citizens. One of his earliest recollections was seeing the remnants of the "Black Watch" regiment on their return from Waterloo in 1816 march up the Canongate amid the cheers of the people. He recalled the introduction of gas into the city in 1817, when the small boys assembled nightly before a shop window in Hunter-square to see the new illuminant lit; and he witnessed the entry of George IV. into Edinburgh in 1822. He had seen Charles Mathews the elder and Edmund Kean acting in Edinburgh; Lord Jeffrey and Lord Cockburn in the Parliament House, before their elevation to the Bench; and he had conversed, in 1823, with Captain Maitland, of the battleship "Bellerophon," to whom Napoleon surrendered and gave up his sword after Waterloo.

SCOTT AND HOGG.

But Mr. Croal's most cherished memories were those associated with Sir Walter Scott. He was privileged to be in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, in the year 1827, when, on the occasion of the Theatrical Fund dinner, Sir Walter, in response to the toast of his health, declared himself "to be the sole and undivided author of 'Waverley.'" "The enthusiasm evoked on the occasion," Mr. Croal said, "can be better imagined than described." He afterwards visited Scott at Abbotsford. He also had met James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, in the year 1827 or 1828 at his house at Mount Benger. Mr. Croal never saw Burns, but while still a young man he had the pleasure of meeting at supper one evening Mr. George Thomson, the correspondent of the poet, for whom many of his songs were written.

TO THE SIXTH GENERATION.

It is given to few men, as to M. T. Wullschleger, of the Canton of Vaud, to celebrate the birth of a great-great-granddaughter; but even more remarkable experiences than this are on record. Dr. Plot, in his "Natural History of Staffordshire," quotes the case of "Old Mary Cooper," of King's Bromley, who lived to see the sixth generation of her descendants, and was in the position to say, "Rise up, daughter, and go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's granddaughter hath a daughter"; while Horace Walpole lived to see seven descents in one family, the progeny of Mrs. Godfrey, mistress of James II. It is not long since the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn died, leaving over 200 direct descendants, at least four of whom were great-great-grandchildren. About the same time Mrs. Sarah Ann Woolf, of Utah, nursed her twenty-third great-great-grandchild, one of 303 living descendants; while it is said of a Spaniard who returned from America to his native land a few years ago that he was accompanied by 280 of his descendants, including three great-great-grandsons

FROM URGA TO KIAKHTA.

Three days, however, before Urga is reached by the caravans, the country again becomes very stony and hilly; and as camels cannot climb the slopes when laden, the Mongols usually supply the tea-merchants with draught oxen. Between Urga and Kiakhta the country is again rugged, the southernmost spurs of the Altai Mountains descending towards the former town, and in M. Meignan's time the caravan track was only followed with the greatest difficulty by reason of many obstructions. Barring accidents the motor-cars should of course, cross the desolate Cobi region in much less than the score of days which the fastest carvans require to make the journey; but the nature of the country is such that extreme caution will be necessary. From Kiakhta the journey across Siberia will begin.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE BAR COUNCIL.

Mr. English Harrison, K. C., who has succeeded Mr. Warmington, K. C., as chairman of the Bar Council, has enjoyed the distinction of "understudying" a judge's part. He acted as a Royal Commissioner on the North Wales circuit in 1905. Mr. Harrison, who was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple forty years ago, was a pupil of the late Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, whose daughter he subsequently married. He was junior counsel to the London County Council at the Common Law Bar, and since he took "silk," in 1897, has been engaged as arbitrator in a number of important references. He became a member of the Old Bar Commission in 1886, and has been vice-chairman of the Bar Council during the past six years.

THERE are few text books which have been in use since the third century of the pre-Christian era but Euclid's "Elements" is one of these and certainly the most widely used. Oxford, however, has rejected Euclid and any method of proof of geometrical problems "which shows clearness and accuracy in reasoning" is acceptable now to the examiners.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A Correspondent of the "Times" who signs himself "G. B."—one may guess that these initials thinly conceal the identity of Stevenson's cousin and biographer, Mr. Graham Balfour—calls attention to a very interesting discovery which he has made in regard to the genealogy of the author of "Treasure Island." It appears that there was a link between the families of Stevenson and Scott—probably the two greatest writers in the field of fiction whom Scotland has possessed in the nineteenth century. Stevenson himself was never aware of this connection, though he came very near being on its track in the course of those genealogical inquiries whose result is summed up in one of the most fascinating passages that he ever wrote. The vexed problems of inherited personality had a peculiar charm for Stevenson, and in the beautiful essay which he devoted to the memory of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Balfour of Colinton, he gave imaginative expression to one of the chief biological questions which concern the ethnologist. "Our conscious years," he wrote, "are but a moment in the history of the elements that build us. Are you a bank clerk and do you live at Peckham? It was not always so. And though to-day I am only a man of letters either tradition errs or I was present when there landed at St. Andrews a French barber-surgeon to tend the health and the beard of the great Cardinal Beaton; I have shaken a spear in the Debatable Land and shouted the slogan of the Elliots; I was present when a skipper plying from Dundee smuggled Jacobites to France after the '15; I was in a West India merchant's office, perhaps next door to Bailie Nicol Jarvies, and managed the business of a plantation in St. Kitt's; I was with my engineer grandfather . . . when he sailed north about Scotland on the famous cruise that gave us the 'Pirate' and the 'Lord of the Isles'; I was with him, too, on the Bell Rock, in the fog, when the Smeaton had drifted from her moorings and the Aberdeen men, pick in hand, had seized upon the only boat, and he must stoop and lap sea-water before his tongue could utter audible words; and once more with him when the Bell Rock beacon took a "thrawe" and his workmen fled into the tower, then nearly finished, and he sat unmoved reading in his Bible, or affecting to read till one after another slung back with confusion of countenance to their Engineeer. Yes, parts of me have seen life, and met adventures, and sometimes met them well."

STEVENSON AND SCOTT.

"G. B." now tells us that some small part of Stevenson's "homunculus" may once have helped to acquire the ante-natal moss-trooping memories which aided Scott to weave his enchanting romances. Among Scott's direct ancestors was Auld Watt Scott of Harden, who married Mary Scott, the "Flower of Yarrow"? From a daughter of this couple was descended Dr. Balfour, Stevenson's grandfather, through the Elliots of Stobs, with whom Stevenson shook that spear in the Debatable Land. Thus Stevenson might have fairly boasted of being "sib to Sir Walter" though the connection was not very close even for a land which revels in "Highland cousins." It is an interesting speculation whether any of the common elements to be found in "Thrawn Janet," or the adventure of Tod Lapraik and in "Wandering Willie's Tale" can be traced to this common descent, but the problem is at present too difficult for the literary biologist. Yet the smallest trace of relationship to Scott is a thing to be proud of and one regrets that Stevenson never discovered a fact of which he would have written in the same spirit as that which inspired Tennyson's dedication of one of his latest poems to Scott, on a hint in whose journal it was based.

O great and gallant Scott,
True gentleman, heart, blood, and bone,
I would it had been my lot
To have seen thee, and heard thee, and known.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

June 8, was the 50th anniversary of the death of Douglas Jerrold, the most brilliant of all the early Victorian wits, and the suggestion has been made that his jubilee should be celebrated by the issue of a new edition of his complete writings. We should rather doubt whether this would be a wise enterprise, since the flavour of much of his work has evaporated. Such a selection as recently appeared in one of the best series of popular reprints—"The World's Classics"—is better adapted to preserve his fame. Of his longer works only one has stood the test of time—the immortal "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," which had the luck to deal with one of the perennial topics of the social satirist. We can still laugh over the monologues of Mrs. Caudle and the long-suffering of her patient Job, though the humour of "St. Giles and St. James" leaves us cold. Perhaps "The Man Made of Money" is the only other of Jerrold's ambitious work which would still repay a publisher. There is considerable pathos in this treatment of the world old Faust legend, and in ones boyish recollections of the eight volume edition of the Jerrolds collected writings it is the only piece which remains in the memory besides Mrs. Caudle. It would not be quite true to say of Jerreld that he was the inverse of Goldsmith, who "wrote like an angel and talked like poor Poll," or of Addision, who could draw for a thousand pounds though he only had ninepence in his pocket. But his wit in conversation, so far as we can judge it by the fragments which have been preserved, was certaiuly superior to that which got on to the printed page. The biography which his son wrote of him, though it is by no means one of the great achievements in that kind of literature, is to his writings much what Boswell's "Johnson" is to the "Rambler." There is hardly anything in his books so good and so true as the remark attributed to him when a testimonial dinner was being discussed—"If an earthquake were to engulf England to-morrow, the English would manage to meet and dine somewhere among the rubbish, just to celebrate the event." There was usually a sub-acid flavour in Jerrold's wit, and no man ever shone more as the putterdown of folly or pretence in any social form. One can never forget how he extinguished a certain prosy talker who was expatiating on the beauties of a rural life and declared that he was never so happy as when he could lie on his back in a meadow and look up in the placid face of a cow. "With a filial smile?" gravely inquired Jerrold, and that bore was silenced for once. As he passed the grandiloquent epitaph which the famous cook had placed on his wife's tomb, though everyone knew that their married life had been far from happy, Jerrold criticised it perfectly in two words—"Mock turtle!" At a supper of sheeps' heads one member of the company ate very heartily, and at last laid down his knife and fork with the remark, "Well, sheeps head for ever, say I!" "There's egotism for you!" was Jerrold's caustic comment. It is not altogether pleasant to go down to posterity as the subject of one of these witticisms, but they deserve to immortalise the man who had them always at his tongue's end.

A THACKERAY LETTER.

There is a pathetic passage in one of the Thackeray letters recently sold in America which reminds us of the shifts to which the most eminent writers have been put at times. Writing to the famous Lady Blessington Thackeray tells her that there is soon to be a place vacant in the Post-office—that of Assistant Secretary,—and asks her if there is any chance of his getting it. "What a place for a man of letters! I think if Lord Clanricarde would give it to me I would satisfy my employers, and that my profession would be pleased by hearing of the appointment of one of us. It is lucky for the world that Thackeray did not succeed in this aspiration. Trollope found Official duties no bar to the production of his novels, but Thackeray was very far from possessing Trellope's methodical industry, and it is highly improbable that anything but the stress of need would have made him write "Esmond" and "The Newcomes." We have passed definitely away from the social state in which a highly technical official post might be given to an unqualified man because he was a clever writer, and perhaps it is a good thing for the world. There are few more curious incidents in literature than Carlyle's indignation with Jeffrey because the latter would not get him the Chair of Astronomy in Edinburgh on the ground that he needed an assured livelihood in order to write his books! The great hater of shams and apostle of sincerity might have abstained from placing himself and his friend in so false a position. Now-a-days no budding Carlyle is in danger of making such a mistake.

UNDER THE SHADOW.

In "the Life Perilous:" A Tale of the Spanish Inquisition. Mr. Carlton Dawe shows us how in the mid part of the eighteenth century a young English naval officer fell in and struck up a friendship with a stately young Spaniard. This Spaniard had a mother and two sisters, one beautiful, devout, ascetic, the other beautiful, lively, lovable—and thereby hangs a tale. From the very moment that the Don shows the three miniature portraits of his female relatives to the young Englishman on board H. M. S. "Venture-some" we know that the beautiful Ina is going to "blossom in the light of tender personal regards;" nor are we disappointed. Before, however, love's immortal two as represented by Lieutenant Chester Wesfield and Dona Ina attain to the quiet enjoyment of their lives, they have many and terrible experiences to under-go. They fall within the power of the Inquisition, from which only the ingenuity of a story-teller can deliver them. It is an eventful, stirring romance, partaking more of the character of the boy's adventure story than the orthodox novel, but for those readers who like thrilling adventure in piquies a plenitude of exciting entertainment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer "Langoe," 2,466 tons, Captain J Misbety, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Fuime via Port Said in ballast.

THE steamer "Clematis," 2,329 tons, Captain E. L. Davies, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Goalpara" 1,358 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, which arrived in harbour on the 1st July, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, &c., brought a general cargo, 28 cattle and 17 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers booked at Genoa up to the departure of last mail, per s.s. Deo. Balduino expected to arrive on the 5th instant:—From Genoa and Naples, Major Berchanan, Mrs M Cafiero, Mr. A. G. G. Cowie, Mr. Mugunda and Mr. Schoeller.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Malta" 3,900 tons, Captain R. A. Peters, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Shanghai via Colombo brought China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Kobe—General Capper, Colonel Bird, Majors Blare, Baumgartner, Kennedy, Deas, Skeen, Maram and Sheppard, Captains Hambro, Broune, Davies, Glassfurd, Loch, Hopwood, Deverall, Vellers, Stuart, Branker, Howell, Capper, Store, and Tarver and Miss Warde Jones.

From Shanghai.—Rev. R. Burges and Mr. Foschco and Mr. W. Ansell.

From Hongkong.—Mr. J. I. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Gerdes and Miss H. Roth.

From Colombo.—Lady Dickson, Mrs. Knaggs, Mr. W. F. O. Fanell, Mrs. Curts, Mrs. Sothern, Mr. M. M. Ebramji, Master Fazaldas, Master Adam Ali and Mr. H. G. Sherran.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 2

Boscombe	2433	Wisnono	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London P & O Co
Canning			G Jivaji
Dunra	763	McDiarmod	M M & Co
Fazilka	2085	Wilson	M M & Co
Goalpara	1358	Morrison	M M & Co
Itria	3419	Kendall	M M & Co
Kt Errant	4779	Kendall	K Nixon & Co
Landaura	2107	Drake	M M & Co
Langoe	2465	Misbety	W & A Graham & C
Malta	3900	Peters	P & O Co
Nadir	99	Corkhill	T M & Co
New bridge	2397	Nolman	G G Tejpal & Co
Orissa		Kelalis	M M & Co
Onfponta	3430	Hill	M M & Co
Queen Helena	2785	Brooks	W & A G & Co
Queriuba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Shahnoor	1783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahiehau	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shibaua	3074	Logan	M M & Co
Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar, &c. A Strandes
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Shah S N Co
Whitgift	2842	Coltor	Captain
Arcadia	3,574	Valentine	Shanghai 8-7 P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Mikado	2306	Sharp	Hull	6-7	F Muir & Co
B	Iran			Peabody	Dunkirk 6-7	K Nixon & Co
D	K E Colabn	3302	Robertson	Antwerp	4-7	M M & Co
F	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Mocker	Kobe	6-7	N Y Kaisha
G	Rosetnee	394	Genkins	Aden	6-7	B & P S N Co
H	Cromwell	1927	Schecl	A'dam	4-7	W & A Graham Co
K	Glenaffrie	2558	Craig	Hamburg	4-7	T Morrison & Co
M	Shan Nasir	2555	Grant	K'chi	4-7	Shah S N Co
N	Aleppo	2200	Webster	Hull	2-7	F Muir & Co
O	Xenus	446	Mahomed	K'chi	6-7	Shah S N Co
P	Umzumbi	2144	Mitchell	Rotterdam	W & A G & Co	
Q	Goolhope	2308	Harding	London	4-7	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamad	N F Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Macneil	2501	Olivier	Manchester	3-7 F Muir & Co
2	Castalia	4080	Blight	L'pool	9-7 W & A G Co
3	Director	3168	Biokerstaff	Dunkirk	7-7 K N & Co
4	Merton Hall	2773	Prouse	L'pool	16-7 K Nixon & Co
5	Uganda	3491	Farquhar	Calcutta	3-7 M M & Co
8	Marca	4451	Adams	A'werp	6-7 K Nixon & Co
10&11	City of London	5691	Snow	K'chi	5-7 K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26-7 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	926	McDiarmid	K'chi	6-7 M M & Co
15	Clan Alpine	2285	Green	A'mouth	13-7 F Muir & Co
16	Dwarka	739	Hirst	Busreh	4-7 P Gulf M M & Co

M W D D

Clematis	2329	Davis	K'chi 3-7 Sharp & Son

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Langoe s	Misbety	Fuime, June 13
	Goalpara s	Morrison	Bushire, June 19

The steamer Clematis, Davies for Karachi, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Langoe for Liverpool, Antwerp &c.
" Malta for China &c.
" Goalpara for Persian Gulf &c,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer (W and A Graham and Co.) Circassia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 30th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Palwana, arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 1st instant

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalea s—422 cwts hide fleshing, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 24 cwts copper coins, Killeck Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed and 600 cwts tell seed Ralli Bros; 356 cwts cotten seed N Peerbhoy; 30 bales wool, M Ranjidas; 50 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 86 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—73 casks skins, H M Halim,

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 cases woodenware, F P Bhumgara; 15 cwts deer borns, and 4 cwts fishmaws, B Dhunji and Co; 32 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 150 cwts deel seed, Banera and Kranse; 31 cases bristles S Smidt and Co; 1,532 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 102 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales carpets Ajmere Export and Import Co; 19 bales hemp Western India Fibre Syndicate, 19 bales hides and skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 470 cwts turmeric, S Bhimji; 1,300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Glan Macneil s—699 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 1,075 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 360 cwts myrabollams W Fecher; 2,267 cwts cotton seed David Sassoon and Co.

Marca s—2,142 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—19 bales twist, Rahn and Kahn; 600 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glenaffric s—35 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Director s—504 bales cotton, 1,030 cwts teelseed and 2,310 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

Langoe s—34,000 cwts linseed 7,280 cwts poppyseed and 4,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crosley Hall s—75 baleshemp, D B Parekh and Co; 352 bales cotton E Spinner and Co,

Kt Errant s—645 tons manganese ore, Burn and Co.

Marca s—5,003 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros.

Colaba s—30 bales cotton Moolji Bros, and Jumani, 5 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co; 8,000 cwts rapeseed S C Italiana,; 4,000 cwt rapeseed and 4,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros, 26 bales cotton Moolji and Bros and Jamani,

FOR GENOA.

Iran s—498 cwts linseed S C Italiana, 600 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 101 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co; 210 bales cotton, N Cursetji and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Cromwell s—586 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—10 cwts sharkfins and 63 cwts beerbeie, E Ellias and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 775 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—1,000 oales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 400 bales twist A E J Abraham; 625 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 550 bales twist M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—250 bales cotton, L F Campbell and Co; 107 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 600 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, C L Sajun and Co; 300 bales cotton, Jehangir B Petit and Co; 999 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Hiroshima Maru s—600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hiroshima Maru s—150 bales cotton, and 30 bales wool, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Hiroshima Maru s—90 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

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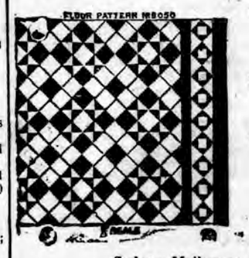

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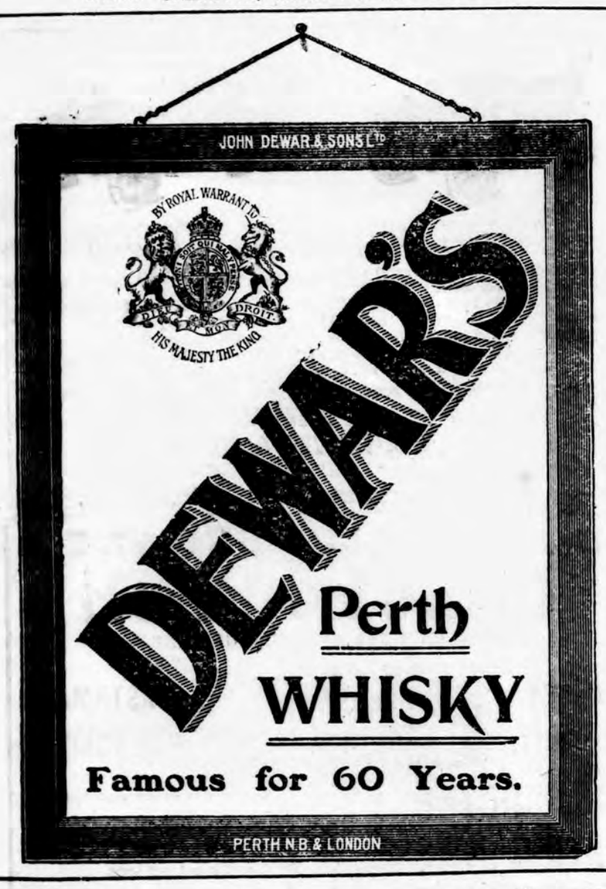

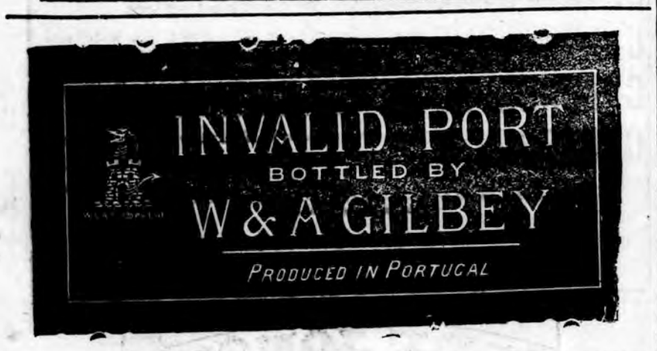

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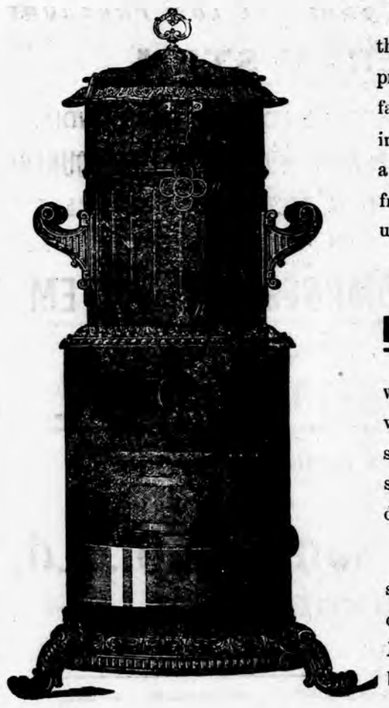

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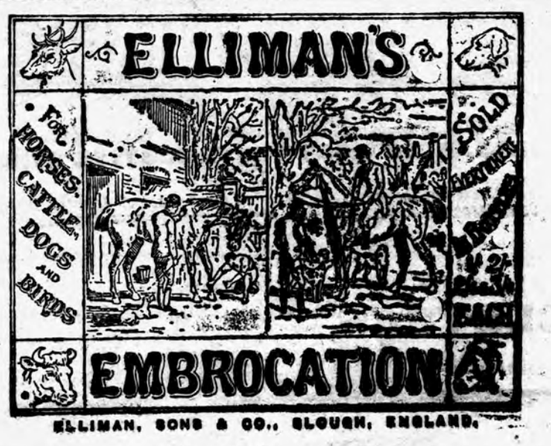

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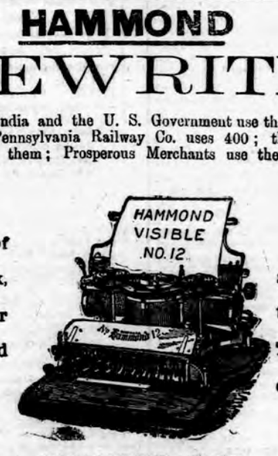

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